OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,756 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L SHANNON	4289	800	E. Crewe	10th Aug.
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Piscoe	31st ,,
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the Others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

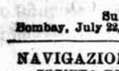
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
RAVENNA	3872	700	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,400	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT

s. s. VICTORIA .. 3,559 480 Capt. Wm. Russell, 15th Aug.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 2nd, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 18th August. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1886. Agents.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* CHINA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,
AND
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

A Steamer belonging to one of the above Companies sails from Hong-Kong for San Francisco, calling at Yokohama about every twelve days, and the undersigned have been authorised to issue through tickets at the following rates :—

From Calcutta to Yokohama	... Rs.	338	8 0
,, ,, to San Francisco	.. ,,	901	0 0
,, ,, to Liverpool	... ,,	1,182	4 0

N.B.—A reduction of Rs. 202-8-0 from first-class ordinary fare is made to Officers of the British and Foreign, Military, Naval and Civil Services, who book through to Liverpool.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

WHITNEY BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents,
No. 2, New China Bazaar Street.

Calcutta, 15th April, 1886.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 24th August next, at 5-45 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st July, 1886.

STAR MILLS
BATH ROOM PAPER.

EACH Packet contains 1,000 sheets of superior Medicated Manilla Paper, being just double the number of sheets found in the packets of other makers.

Per Packet, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for quarrying and and supplying about ONE THOUSAND BRASS of RUBBLE STONE and SIX THOUSAND BRASS of ROAD METAL, from this Company's quarry, near Dungree station, (which is situated 5½ miles north of Bulsar station). Copy of specification for same can be had on application at this office. The whole to be supplied within the current half year. Tenders to be delivered up to noon of the 31st instant and to be accompanied by a deposit of one thousand rupees. Deposit will be returned with rejected tenders. Tenders to be addressed to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1886.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 18-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BYCULLA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENTS.
KEMP & COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
BYCULLA,

Is replete with every requisite for the HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY.

Contains the latest additions to Medical Comforts, and is under the superintendence of a thoroughly qualified

LONDON PHARMACIST,
(By examination).

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

THE FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

KEMP & CO.'s
COMPLETE SETS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100, Sets (Cabinet Size), consisting of Bellows, Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphram, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ¼ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in a box, neat and compact.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	,, 1 0
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality ..	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine ...	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use ..	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine ..	25 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry ..	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine ..	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale ..	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice ..	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine ; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character ..	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour ; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled ..	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price ..	18 0	..

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	,, 35 0	,, 68 0
COGNAC *** do.	,, 31 0	,, 60 0
COGNAC ** do.	,, 27 0	,, 52 0
COGNAC * do.	,, 25 0	,, 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	,, 22 0	,, 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

WARSAW HAIR CUTTING SALOONS.
No. 18, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hinde's Patent Curling Pins, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Perfumery, Hairwashes, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c., from the best Makers. The Proprietor has also on hand a large assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches in all colours and shades, uitable for Theatrical purposes and Fancy Balls. Theatrical Sundries always on hand.

NEW CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

J. FARBSTEIN has pleasure in announcing that he has opened an Establishment for the Manufacture of Cigarettes from the Finest Turkish Tobacco. His extended experience, and his thorough knowledge of Turkish Tobacco, and of the Tobacco Trade both in Turkey and India, enable him to offer to the Public Cigarettes of a quality unsurpassed by any yet imported, or manufactured in India. The employés are all Europeans. Cigarettes can be made from any description or quality of Tobacco in the course of 24 hours after receipt of order.

PRICE LIST.

11 BRANDS—MILD, AROMATIC, AND FULL FLAVOURED.

No.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
1 Warsaw	5 0 per 100	6 Prince Bismarck	3 0 per 100
2 Dubek	4 0 ,,	7 Cawalla	3 ,,
3 Stambul	4 0 ,,	8 Basma	2 8 ,,
4 Grand Duchess	3 0 ,,	9 The Nile	2 0 ,,
5 The Rhine	3 0 ,,	10 Egypt	2 ,,

No. 11 Samson 1-8. Nos. 2 and 6 have mouth-pieces.

TOBACCO

Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with emittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

J. FARBSTEIN,
HAIRDRESSER & TOBACCONIST,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.
PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	,, 36	,,	25	,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	,, 40	,,	25	,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	,, 25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt 6	Steel			6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.
FOR EVENING WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Each Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...	9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	Cash.
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Brown Round Crown	

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice ... ...Rs.	5 0
Tweed Caps Double Peak ... ... ,,	4 8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps ... ... ,,	4 8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality ... ... ,,	14 8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do. ... ... ,,	14 8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown... ... ... ,,	14 8

Hawke's Regulation and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS ; Embroidered Fronts ; for evening wear, latest designs, ...per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ... ... ,,		9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only ,,		3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each ,,		3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... ... from ,,		1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES ; Very elegant and richest quality ... ... ,,		2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *Specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs, he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME...	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 2	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.	Per 1,000	Per 100
PREMIER	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
REGALIAS	,, 24 0	,, 2 12
LONDRES	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
FAVORITAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
PRINCIPES	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
CONCHAS	,, 18 0	,, 3 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL—AUGUST 13.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

A MONSOON DANCE will be held as above on FRIDAY, August 13th. Tickets to admit a Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 4. Extra Ladies' ticket, Re. 1. Members and friends of members can obtain tickets at the Club Rooms, 52, Elphinstone Circle, on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages not exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain K. Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1886.

NECESSARIES—

CROCKERY, Glassware, Platedware, Cutlery, Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Family Scales, Cash Boxes, Tin Trays, &c. Prices Cheap.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

LUXURIES—

ALBUMS, Photo Frames, Pictures in Gilt Frames, Table Ornaments, Vases, Flower Pots, Wall Brackets, Toys, Dolls, Piano Stools, Fancy Inkstands, Plush Companions, and thousand other Presents, Prices Cheap.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES' REQUISITES—

GLOVES, Frillings, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, Fans, Parasols, Plush Bags, Fitted Bags, Needle Cases, Sewing Mathines, Cheaper than other firms.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES—

CABIN Trunks by Jones Brothers, Gladstone Bags, Portmanteaus, Rug Straps, Folding Chairs, Hammock Chairs, Money Purses, Ash Trays, &c., &c.

SHROFF BROTHERS

NO. 52, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, AND NO. 6, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the property belonging to the above Company has been POSTPONED. Due notice will be given of the day fixed hereafter.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1886.

WINTER & BURDER, Solicitors to the Liquidators.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 12th August, 1886, at 11-30 a.m. by the Commissariat Storekeeper General for the supply of GRAM PARCHED and POWA required for Bombay as per Schedule No. 44.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. A. BENNETT, Capt., for Col., Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 5th August, 1886.

NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company desirous of availing themselves of the provisions in their favour contained in the agreement of 11th May, 1886, made between the New Indian Press Company, Limited, and its Liquidators of the one part, and the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, are requested to DELIVER up to the said Liquidators to be cancelled the certificates for such shares, on and after MONDAY, the 9th of August, 1886, when the Liquidators will deliver in exchange the certificates for shares in the Indian Cotton Company, Limited.

F. HOOPER,
Dorabjee Framjee Panday,
Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, } Liquidators.

7, Church Gate-street, Bombay, 5th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Casks Brandy and Port wine, Carbonate of Soda, Cases Champagne, Tobacco Provisions, Bundles and Bars Iron, Casks Cement, Cases Window Glass, Pieces of Cashmere and Shawls, Raw Cotton, Wet Dates, Kegs Paint, Castings, Candles, Watches and Time pieces, Cases Beer, Casks and Kegs, Nails, Deal Planks, Empty Drums, Hardware, Spelter, Deck Chairs, and various other articles.

The sale will commence at 1 p.m. a deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale; failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

J. McL. CAMPBELL, Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 3rd August 1886.

TO BE LET, a Commodious RESIDENCE in Dalal Street, Fort. Rent Rs. 70. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a Residence in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 70. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE, at Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of SHRI RAMACHARYAJEE SHRI BALMUCUNDACHARYA SWAMI, late of Chandod, Hindoo, deceased.

SHRI NARAYENACHARYA SHRI RAMACHARYA SWAMI, the Executor according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of Aug., in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE,

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

The 3rd day of August, 1886.

Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJI, Petitioners' Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SUNDRABAI (widow of GUNPUTRAO SEWJEE) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

YASHVANTRAO KHUNDERAO VIJAYAKAR, alias BALLAJEE KHUNDERAO, one of the Executors named in the said Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 3rd day of August, 1886.
Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Petitioner's Attorney.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A FEW STEADY MEN can have cheap Board and Lodging, at No. 17, Sassoon Buildings, Fort.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct.—Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

INFANT'S BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters, Robes and Bonnets of latest style. Children's Ulsters and Granny Bonnets, Ladies Belts.—CASH BAZAAR.

WONDER IN STEAM, latest Novelties, just received by the mail, very elegant Brass Boiler Locomotives, actually working with steam. Rs. 7-8. Choral Tops Playing Music, Re. 1 each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Lecture on "Debating Societies as a means of Education," which was postponed on 18th June last, will be delivered This Evening, by Rev. J. FORGAN, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, at half past eight o'clock. The Meeting will be open to all including ladies.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony Secretary, Byculla Club.

LAWN MOWERS—The Patent Excelsior Rollers are the best. For prices and sizes, apply to PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

AERATED WATER, Stores, and any order, we may be favoured with, delivered free to any parts, of Bombay, BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate Street.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, the premises lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Company, in Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices, Shops, and Dwelling quarters. For particulars, apply to REMINGTON & CO.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, fashionable Scotch and Angola Tweeds, Blue-Black Serge and Diagonals, for a sack Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Tailoring Branch under a 1st class cutter. Accurate fit guaranteed. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight. etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABBA, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone-road (Baroda Street) in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 962 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3,186, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property belonging to Vanjara Mohanjee Nanji, on or towards the west by the Government Screw, and a passage, on or towards the north partly by the property of Nathoo Kala, and partly by the property of Rowjee Joshi, and on or towards the south by Baroda Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 41, and Ward B Nos. 5139, 5140, and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Adam Haji Abba.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM, Purchaser's Attornies.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon—

300 cases Russian kerosine oil in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned shawls belonging to the estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Cashmeree—

236 cashmere shawls "Jamawar."
50 " " "Dooshala."

To suit the convenience of purchasers each shawl will be sold separately; and the whole is now on view.

Also by order of the Administrator-General.

1 D B B L C F gun in case, by Wm. Watson and Son.
1 S B B L rifle by Westley Richard, the property of the late J B Luke Esq, and 1 gold neck chain the property of the late Hassum Moosa.

N. B.—The gun and rifle will be sold at 3 p. m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 48, Upper Colaba, opposite the old Light House, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood and satinwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sweet toned rosewood sympathetic grand square pianoforte, by Soundy & Co. (nearly new), a handsome strong built victoria, a pair of handsome fast bay Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, a lady's saddle, real China and Japanese flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, the property of Surgeon-Major W. NOLAN, M. D., the same comprises rich fern, pattern glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, hotwater curry and partition dishes, biscuit box, spoons and forks, liquor stand, round waiter, breakfast cruet, egg boiler, butter pot, bottle stands, table and piano candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and satinwood furniture such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot with mirrorglass, dumbwaiter, round, pier, oval, side, writing and Madras pattern dressing and wash-hand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low, folding reclining bentwood folding, baby's, and mallet pattern arm without arm chairs, carved chiffonier with book case, tripod, hat and toilet stands, corner whatnots and brackets, drawingroom cabinets, a first class sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, piano stool, handsome brass and iron mixed bedstead complete, camp and baby's cots and cradle, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, handsome mirror glass door, clothes press with drawers, bedrooms of a couch, real china and Japanese flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Cambay carpets, Persian rug, first rate oil painting and oleographs, parian figures and marble vases, bath dispense and coolroom furniture, utensils, kerosine oil cooking stove, water filter, &c., &c.

AT 2 p.m.

1 handsome strong built light victoria.
1 pair handsome fast bay Arab horses.
Sets of single and double harness, lady's saddle.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamul Shewbux.

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties
3 " T. red shirtings and Cambrics.
5 cases white jacconets.
5 lever clocks.
3 bales glazed yarn.
10 casks hops.

The property of an officer, consisting of travelling bed stead large cambay carpet and carpet rugs.

On accunt and at the risk of Heptoolabhoy Caderbhoy.

" 1056-57—1 case coloured paper.
B in a diamond P 1-13—4 bales brown packing paper.
G M
V B 133-34—1 case marble paper.

By order of Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Indentor Mahomedally Esoofbhoy.

25 kegs each 1 cwt horse shoe nails.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horse may be offered.

BONAFIDE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, CHINA PICTURES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The valuable library of a gentleman containing upwards of 1,500 volumes relating to history, English and French biographical memoirs, English and French romances, poetry, natural history, botany, dictionaries, &c. Also some valuable pictures, comprising Leech's original sketches in maple frames, and some valuable China ornaments, musical box, book cases with glass doors, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view eight days before the date of sale.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at Girgaum Back Road, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st August, at 1 p.m. each day, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, an English made eightday clock by French, a strong English built brougham by R. Distuenal and Co., a strong single-seated brougham, a handsome silver grey Arab horse, medical dispensary and dispensary furniture, a large quantity of medicines in English-packed bottles, surgical instruments, a nearly new microscope by R. and J. Back, valuable library, gold and silver watches by C Marcks and Co., and gold Albert chains, a collection of choice and rare plaints in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

N. B.—The medical dispensary and library will be sodl on the first three days, and the household furniture, carriages, horse and plants will be sold on the last day.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of English pier glasses, Hink's Kerosine lamps, superior porcelainware, iron bedsteads, musical boxes, velvet carpets, bentwood Vienna furniture, &c., at Church-gate Street, opposite the old *Times of India* Buildings.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of whom it may concern, a large varied consignment of rich porcelain ware, such as dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, rich English pier glasses in guilt frame of various sizes, Hink's Wright and Butler table and 3, 4 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, musical boxes, very handsome oleographs of sizes, velvet and Brussels carpets, fancy wall mirrors in velvet frame with kerosine lamps, handsome iron four post bedsteads, cutlery, fancy flower vases, marble table ornaments and English-made drawing room suit, handsome bentwood Vienna furniture, consisting of baba chairs, bed-room chairs, sofas, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished inlaid household furniture, such as circular table with marble top, round teapoys with marble top, almyra with plate glass doors, pier tables, &c., and lot of sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as chairs, cup-boards, conches, bedsteads &c.

50 crates soda and lemonade empty bottles.

AT 1-30 P M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong second hand office shigram.
1 handsome English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 fast-trotting grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes in single and double harness

A large sized English-built waggonette by "Thorn" Norwich, painted chocolate and picked out vermillion, has a lady's seat with back rest, convertible into a door leading to the hind seats, and a brake which can be worked from the inside, in fair order, complete with pole, shafts, lamps, &c., and a set of spare wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmalje Ebhramjee Nagree—

OZ—1-4—4 cases machinery consisting of Holman's patent portable irrigating pump, cala barrow pump, cornish force pump on plank, cornish lift pump, improved garden engine, double barrel portable ships pump and fire engine &c., &c.

PB—1 case 252 lbs 1 16 asbestos millboard.

SALE OF Tramway Company's old stable at Byculla, opposite G. I. P. Railway station.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the above shed as it stands, built throughout of teak and tiled roof. Also a lot of nearly new bamboos of various length.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bombay terminus.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p m Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, lost luggage, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, next door to H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, a small printing establishment complete, fit for magazine and job-work, type almost new and excellently assorted, On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m.

The above is on view.

NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Gordon Mills, containing about 50,000 spindles, situated at Mahaluxmee, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, and opposite to the Hindoostan Mill.

The property consists of 4 pieces of freehold-land, admeasuring about 62,375 square yards, and of one piece of lease-hold land, admeasuring about 22,943 square yards, the latter being subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200, payable half-yearly, with all the tanks and buildings standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the mortgagee, No. 6, Hornby-row, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, Apollo-street, or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable articles, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of unserviceable medical stores.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th August, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

The property of a European gentleman, a pair of a hunting Dog of Bokhara Breed, (a Dog and a Bitch) which may be seen at our premises.

On account of Mr. A. Allan Tailor—
1 gold open face watch.
On account of Hubib Shroff—
One lot of English Law Reports and one lot of Medical books.
One Centrifugal Pump, discharges 80,000 gallons of water in an hour.
One Theodolite
1 case fresh lot of vanilla sticks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 SHARE OF BARTON Co. Ld. in Share Bazar.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION in Share Bazar, by order of Mr. Fullackchund Hurinathjee on account and risk of their Mortgagor Mr. Ardesir Nowrosjee Guzder.

33 Shares of Barton Company, Limited.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 percent. deposit money at the time of the lot being knocked down to his name.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Auctioneer.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th August, 1886.

LEATHES AND Co.
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HUMMUM STREET.

LEATHES & Co. will hold their Weekly Popular Auction sale at the above rooms, THIS DAY, at 3 p. m.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LOAF SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on account of whom it may concern—

R S A O—10 cases damaged loaf sugar.
R S A N I—20 " do. do.
R S A N—17 " do. do.
R S A K—9 " do. do.
R S A L—6 " do. do.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th August, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES, In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesioa*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co. Umballa and Kasaulei.

NOTICES.

SUPPLY OF COALS TO HER MAJESTY'S NAVY AT BOMBAY.

THE present contract for the supply of WELSH and NORTH COUNTRY COALS to Her Majesty's Navy at Bombay, expiring on 5th November next, Tenders are invited for the supply of the same for twelve Calendar months from that date.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, by applying to the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY STATE RAILWAYS. TO CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

THE Engineer-in-Chief, Bellary-Kristna and Cuddapah Nellore Railways, is prepared to receive TENDERS from such persons as may be willing to build

15 THIRD CLASS COACHES.

The conditions of contract, forms of tender, and specification may be obtained on application to the UNDERSIGNED, and the drawings, 9 in number, may be inspected at his office, or may be obtained on payment of Rs. 27.

No ironwork or fittings, except of a trifling nature, will be required, but chiefly woodwork.

C. E. CARDEW, A. M. I. C. E., Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Guntakal Junction, 31st July, 1886.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, August 6th, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the accounts made up to 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director.
4.—To elect an Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st instant to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. F. SOUNDY, Secretary and Manager.

Rampart Row, 22nd July, 1886.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

		Cost Price.
1.	Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, H. P. 10	Rs. 3,600
1.	Centrifugal pump 8" Dimr. complete with 30 ft. W. J. pipe bend, Foot Valve and Strainer	" 1,100
2.	Bull's dredgers 4½ c. ft. at Rs. 180 each	" 360
1.	Bull's dredger 6 c. ft	" 321
200 ft.	Oxidised cotton belting, 6" wide with leather laces	" 268
	Total....	Rs. 5,649

THE whole of the above Machinery, which was purchased (new) in April 1885, has only been in use about three months, and is now believed to be in good working order.

Delivery of any or all of the above lots will be given at Tellichery for two-thirds of cost price or open to any reasonable offer.

Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the actual condition of each lot before tendering.

G. ANDERSON, M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Dt Bd, Malabar.

July, 27.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils required by the Company for six months, commencing on the first day of August current:

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oils," will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p. m.; (Gun-fire), on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

Quantities.

Cocoanut Oil, about 7½ tons, or 25 cwts. per month.
Kerosine Oil, about 1,500 gallons, or 250 gallons per month.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

No Tender will be accepted without a deposit of Rs. 500 only.

The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. WINTER, Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE STABLES of the undersigned in Bellasis Road, Byculla, have THIS DAY been REMOVED to their new premises LOCKSLEY HALL, next door opposite the Byculla Club, where it is requested all letters and orders should be sent.

The undersigned also beg to announce that the large patronage they have been favoured with throughout India has enabled them to enter into special arrangements with the dealers, by which it is expected they will be able to secure the LARGEST NUMBER of HORSES this season, and trust that their numerous constituents will favor them with a continuance of their patronage and support.

ABDOOL RAHMON MINEE & CO.

Locksley Hall, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 1st Aug., 1886.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered most ly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

NOW READY.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY,

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound,

Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture, Rev. J. Forgan, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—City of Carthage (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Diamantina, for Port Victoria ; Goa (s), Coasts and Calcutta ; Berenice (s), Hongkong ; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Carthage entered and the s.s. Berenice and Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 11 a.m.

FALL OF A WALL.—The back wall of house No. 8, owned by Hajee Mahomed Adum, situated in Bhungywada, fell in Wednesday. The house was occupied by about twenty persons, but no one was injured.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.—It has been arranged to have a monsoon dance in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 13th inst., under the auspices of the above Club. An advertisement in another column gives particulars.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting, will be :—Black and Yellow : Mr. Gray (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Pease and Mr. Savile *vs.* Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Cloete, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Street. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Two lads named Ramchunder Govind and Ismail Abdool Rehmon were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former of stealing a bottle of sodawater and the latter of stealing a brass cup. They were both ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Miriam, a Mahomedan woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of making a false complaint of theft against Ismail Dawood to Inspector Cobb, with intent to injure and annoy him, in consequence of an ill-feeling that existed between the parties. She was fined Rs. 25.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Hurrichund Succaram, a cloth merchant, reported to the police that his shop in Girgaum, Sonapore Road, was broken into on the night of the 3rd instant, and the drawer of a table was forced open, and from it a cash box, containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 54, stolen.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue, Cammatteepora, on the body of Jeewa Anund, aged 35 years, a blacksmith. On Wednesday, while going along the road, he suddenly jumped into a well and immediately sank. A passer-by dived into the well and brought him out, but life was extinct. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Sorabjee Nusserwanji, a carpenter employed on board the s.s. Oriental, at present lying in the P. and O. dry dock, Mazagon, accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel on Wednesday last. The man was severely injured and cut about the head and face. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where, after having his wounds attended to, he was taken by his friends to his house.

ARREST OF A PILGRIM BROKER.—Hajee Abdoola Currim, a native of Bokhara, who is a pilgrim broker, was arrested on Tuesday night last at Nassick, on a warrant issued by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Inspector Morarao, of the detective police, on a charge of cheating eleven pilgrims of Rs. 500 given by them to purchase tickets to Mecca. Yesterday morning he was brought down to Bombay in charge of the Nassick police.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of a male child, named Nuthoo Premjee, aged 19 months. Deceased, while playing near a window of the second story of a house at Kalbadavie Road, fell through the cross bars of the window on to the public road, a height of about 24 feet, and sustained fatal injuries. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall out of a window of the second story of a house, was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Hajee Cassum Hajee Mahomed Sha was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a sum of Rs. 30, belonging to Shaik Hajee Syud Hajee and Hajee Ahmed Ebrahim. The accused is a pilgrim broker, and on the 2nd instant went to the Prince's Dock, where he met a number of pilgrims eager to procure tickets for Jeddah. Amongst them were the two complainants, who paid Rs. 15 each, on his undertaking to procure tickets for them. The accused, after receiving the Rs. 30, absconded, and the matter being reported to Inspector Morarao, he was arrested and identified as the person to whom they had paid the Rs. 30. He was sentenced to a term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 3rd August, 1883, was 373, being 35 less than the preceding week and 105 less than the week ending the 4th August, 1886, and 105 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 21·45. There were 68 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 less than the last week and 27 less than the corresponding week of last year. There was no death from cholera last week. The mean number of deaths from cholera in the corresponding week in the preceding five years was 26. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 71, 28 and 12 last week, against 73, 22 and 20 respectively, in the corresponding week of last year. During the week 271 births were reported in the different districts.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE SPLIT AMONGST THE COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS.

SULLEMAN LAKHA *vs.* VULLEEBHOY KHANBHOY.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of one of the defendants, Dhunjeebhoy Aspaniarjee, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 16th ultimo. He said that the affidavits occupying about seventy sheets of paper made by the opposite side had only been received by them on Monday last. His client's solicitor, Mr. J. C. Cama, and his clerk, who attended to the case, had been suffering from fever and heart-disease, respectively, and were unable to leave their house. Doctors A. P. Cama and Eduljee Nusserwanjee had sent in certificates to the above effect. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel asked for an adjournment till the 16th instant.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Little Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, opposed the application on behalf of Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy, saying that it was too long an adjournment. He objected particularly to the application as there was an interim injunction out. The affidavits had been served upon the defendant for some time past, and his clients were opposed to any further adjournment being granted.

Mr. Inverarity, in the course of further discussion, said that another reason for the delay was that Dhunjeebhoy and Vulleebhoy, who were exactly in the same boat, had with the view to give colour to the idea that there was no collusion between them, engaged two different firms of solicitors. No one, notwithstanding their instructing two different solicitors, would be induced to believe that there was no collusion between them.

The Advocate General was for fixing a day peremptorily.

His Lordship then made an order that affidavits should be filed before Thursday next, the rule to come on for hearing on Monday, the 16th instant.

THE GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THESE sports came off yesterday evening and attracted a large gathering. The weather was fine and a good evening's sport was enjoyed.

The following are the results of the items :—

TENT-PEGGING.

G. K. Remington (19 points) 1
J. Armstrong (17 points) 2

TILTING AT THE RING.

J. Armstrong (5 points) 1

DROPPING BALLS INTO BUCKETS.

J. Armstrong (3 points) 1
E. L. Barton (2 points) 2

POLO BALL RACE—FINAL HEAT.

E. L. Barton 1
Dr. Street 2

BARE-BACKED RACE.

E. L. Barton 1
F. Macrae 2

Holloway's Pills.—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved ; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger ; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness ; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive, action.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE nineteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and proprietors was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Bank, the Hon. F. Forbes-Adam in the chair. The secretary read the directors' report for the half-year ended 30th June last, which is as follows :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the Bank for the six months ended 30th June last, together with the auditors' report. At the commencement of the half-year money was very plentiful. It gradually improved in value as the season advanced, but it was not until the beginning of June that the highest point was reached, when the Bank's minimum rate was raised to 9 per cent. The average charge over the whole period for demand loans has been 6 per cent. The branches, as a whole, have done well. At certain of them the turn-over of funds has been larger than usual, while at others it has been less. A bad debt of Rs. 10,000 has been made during the half-year. The profit and loss account shows a net gain of Rs. 6,91,974-5-0, including the balance of Rs. 76,653-6-10 brought from the previous half-year. The directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax :—

Which will absorb........	Rs	5,50,000	0	0
They have transferred to fund for losses	,,	35,000	0	0
In reduction of cost of premises	,,	10,000	0	0
To Officers' pension fund	,,	25,000	0	0
And have carried forward the balance of	,,	71,974	5	0
	Rs...	6,91,974	5	0

In their last report the directors intimated that they had received notice from the Government of India determining the agreement under which the Bank conducts the general banking business of Government in Bombay. In the interval the directors have been in communication with Government in regard to the terms of the proposed new agreement, and it is possible the final reply of the Government of India may be in their hands by the date of the general meeting of the shareholders. Mr. J. E. Sassoon resigned his seat at the Board prior to his departure for Europe, and in his place the directors appointed Mr. A. M. Gubbay. The Hon'ble Mr. F. Forbes-Adam and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit retire from the board on this occasion. They are eligible, and offer themselves, for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

The following is the auditor's report.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1886. The audit has been conducted by us in the same manner as detailed in our special report of 9th July 1884. We have examined the ledgers of the Bank, and the closing accounts of the branches, and we have found them correct. We counted the cash and currency notes at the Head Office on the 1st instant, and found the balance correct. The securities held by the Bank on account of the reserve fund stand in the books at their original cost ; the securities belonging to the Bank stand in the books at present market prices. The securities held by the Bank against loans and cash credits, and the securities deposited by constituents for safe custody, all agree with their registers. The balance sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and we believe it contains the particulars required by the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, and that it is a full and fair statement, showing the true position of the Bank on 30th June 1886.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman said : In submitting the report for the half-year, I would ask your indulgence while I make a few remarks. We began the year with interest at 4 per cent., at which rate it had stood for the previous six months, but it rose to 5 per cent. in February, 6 per cent. in April, 8 per cent. in May, and 9 per cent. in June, so that at the end of the half year we found ourselves in the unusual position of having our rate of interest at the highest point of the year. This was, no doubt, brought about to a great extent by the action of the Secretary of State in Council in holding back their drafts in May and the beginning of June, when they might judiciously have sold freely. It has for long puzzled and perplexed the mercantile community to understand by whose advice and by what information the drawings of Council drafts have been guided. But I think that one thing has always been pretty certain, and that is that the Secretary of State in Council has been conspicuously and peculiarly successful in so arranging the sale of his bills as to give to the trading classes in India a maximum amount of convenience and unsettlement accompanied by the worst possible results to Government itself. But "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and in so far as the executive of the Bank, owing to the action of the Secretary of State, have been able to maintain rates of interest at a high level in Bombay, the shareholders of the Bank ought to feel grateful. Gentlemen, we had prosperous crops throughout the Presidency last season, and the cotton crop, although not a bumper one, was much larger than that of the year before. I find that the receipts of cotton were 1,328,000 bales, against 9,75,000 bales during the corresponding period in 1885, and that the exports were 930,000 bales, against 7,00,000 bales ; on examining the Trade and Navigation returns I find that taking the eleven months from the 1st July 1885 to the 31st May 1886,—and I have not been able to bring the figures up to a later date, as no returns beyond that period have yet been issued—the exports of merchandise from Bombay, excluding treasure, were Rs. 1,75,00,000 in excess of the eleven months from 1st July 1884 to the 31st May 1885. Another indication of activity on this side of India might, I think, be justly inferred from the earnings of the railway companies. During those eleven months an increase in the receipts from traffic and coaching, amounting to thirty-four-and-a-half lakhs of rupees for the two great railway companies which terminate in this city, was realized—and as no material alteration took place in mileage or rates—the comparison is a fair one. Considering the complaints we have heard of dulness and depression in England, Europe and America, I think we have good grounds for congratulating ourselves that in the Bombay Presidency we have been so much more fortunately situated. I am inclined to hold that we owe much of this to a fall in exchange, but this is not the view of many high authorities, and Mr. O'Conor, a statistician of great ability and reputation, has lately written a minute in full agreement with the "non-stimulus" theory. As this question affects exports, and through them the interests of the Bank and its shareholders, I may perhaps be excused if I say a word or two on the subject. The conclusions Mr. O'Conor has arrived at are that the main cause of the fall in sterling prices is the appreciation of gold, that a low exchange proceeds from the same cause, and that a rise in exchange would be accompanied by a rise in gold prices, and no restriction of Indian export trade would ensue. I agree with Mr. O'Conor that the immediate effect of a rise in exchange would be a rise in gold prices, for a temporary check would be given to Indian exports, and supply being temporarily reduced in the consuming markets, sterling prices might for a time advance. But from the point of advance competition would recommence, and prices would again begin to decline. It seems to me Mr. O'Conor has left out of account altogether the effect of increased supplies as affecting prices. He admits that in India alone railways in recent years have brought the produce of 100,000 square miles into connection with markets and with the seaports. How about the development of America, Canada, Australia, and other countries? How about the competition of all these countries to find buyers for their surplus produce? If India has not greatly increased her exports during the last few years, at any rate she has held her own. Who can calculate what the decrease and falling away would have been had it not been for the assistance she has got from a low exchange—an assistance equal to 20 per cent., as Mr. O'Conor admits? But for that exports would have been contracted and returns of railway traffic would, I believe, have been very much less favorable during the last year or two. What has caused the fall in the value of British land and reduced the purchasing power of landlords and consequently depressed the trades and industries dependent on the landed interest? Has it not been the immense increase in the production in other countries of commodities grown in England, the extension of railways, the improvement of machinery used in field cultivation, the cheapening of land and sea carriage all the world over. In fact, has it not come from the great increase in commodities, supply developing much more rapidly than demand? The competition fostered thereby among producing countries to dispose of their surplus produce to consumers has resulted in lower and lower prices. There has been a struggle for the survival of the fittest among producing countries. England not able to produce as cheaply as America suffered first, and her land values have been and are undergoing a gradual process of readjustment, and her displaced labor is being redistributed. The continent of Europe has suffered. America is not what she was. It is only India that flourishes and is prosperous. And why? Because, it seems to me, in the competition between India and America, India has had an aid from the fall of exchange which has kept silver prices higher than they would have been. If you had had an India with her railway system developed as much as at present by money borrowed locally, and with no Home Charges and no Council Drafts, the demand for silver during the last ten years to pay her excess of exports over imports would probably have kept the price of that metal pretty steady at about, say, the equivalent of 1s. 10d. What would have been the result? The same competition between India and America to supply Europe with wheat, the same or nearly the same fall in sterling prices, but instead of India flourishing and America a sufferer, we would have seen America still in fullest swing, while India's export trade was dwindling and decaying owing to low silver prices. To enable Indian producers to grow again to yield them a margin, Government would have had to reassess land values at a reduced level, the people would have had less money to spend on imports, the volume of import trade would have flowed with diminished stream, Manchester manufacturers would have had less work to do for India, the price of cotton would have by the decrease in demand fallen more than it has done, and the effect of the so-called appreciation of gold would have been more marked. To illustrate this, suppose the price of wheat in the consuming centres was 36 shillings per quarter. I take this and the following figures arbitrarily for illustration purposes ; suppose America with her existing rents for land value of labour, &c, could produce to pay at not less than 34 shillings per quarter, and India at not less than the equivalent in rupees of 35 shillings, with exchange at 1s. 6d., suppose land and sea carriage stood on the bases now ruling. Well, the price in the consuming centres falls to 34 shillings per quarter, America still works at a profit, India at a loss ; then exchange falls to 1s. 4d., and immediately afterwards the Home price declines to 33 shillings per quarter. The tables are turned. America can only produce at a loss, while India is now securing by the higher silver price brought to her by the exchange fall a profit, and her agriculture extends. It must always be remembered that the exporter at the coast is only a middleman employed in bringing producer and consumer together ; he is merely a vehicle of commerce. He may get a profit or he may not in return for the time, labor, and capital expnded. But owing to augmenting competition the profit of the middleman has everywhere been cut down to the barest, and seems steadily to get less. Mr. O'Conor admits that the fall in exchange has saved Indian trade in the face of low prices in Europe from disaster, and I agree with him, but when he says that these low prices are the result of low exchange, and that both proceed from the appreciation of gold I am not able to follow. Take the other side, the import side of the question. The day may come when wheat may still be falling while cotton is rising in price, and the ryot will get less for his wheat and have to pay more for his cotton. Trade will then contract. But what has the history of the past been? I speak broadly and with all due allowance for passing exceptions and departures arising from special circumstances. The history of the past has been that India has been chronically over supplied with imported cotton goods. As a consequence at each fall in exchange, instead of rupee prices rising, the importer has had to offer less to the Manchester manufacturer, the Manchester manufacturer after standing out for a while and finding that India exercised a preponderating influence in prices, eventually had to give way, and he in his turn had to offer less to the American grower of cotton, and the American had to accept less. The loss has fallen on the American producer. But had the supply of cotton been insufficient to meet the demand, a reversal of these conditions would have obtained. The Indian consumer would have had to pay more instead of less for his clothing with each drop in exchange. Like the Bombay exporter, the Lancashire manufacturer is but a middleman ; so far as he is concerned prices adjust themselves for him in a rise as in a fall. The growth and production of cotton is limited by climate and soil, and demand may one day overtake supply—it may now be overtaking it—but it is not possible to put a definite limit to the amount of capital that can be invested in productive machinery and the competition thus engendered to furnish the consumer with cotton cloth may make trade as unprofitable to the manufacturer during a rise in prices as during a fall. Mr. Goschen in his speech last year in Manchester threw some doubts upon the over-supply theory, as he saw, he said, no increase in stocks of commodities. But the days of stocks have passed away. Steam, telegraphs, canals, direct routes have brought consumers and producers into such rapid and close intercommunication that no prudent man now holds more stock than is absolutely required for the necessities of his daily business. It is probable that the general depletion of stocks of late years has added to and emphasised the effect on prices of the expansion of production. Mr. O'Conor himself gives figures that weaken the appreciation of gold theory on which he hangs his argument. In a table of London prices he shows that amidst a general fall indigo has risen 26 per cent. Indigo is grown only in India, and there has been no rapid increase of production, and no competition with other countries to supply the consumer. Again, he points out that rice has fallen 18 per cent. and wheat 33 per cent., that is to say, that gold is scarcer and less efficient for trade purposes when required to buy wheat than when required to buy rice, but we get a hint of the real cause—the partial failure of crops, in other words supply fell off and prices at once rose while gold remained in an unaltered position. If you look to articles that have fallen in the last eight or ten years you will find that they rose to a high point when there was no fresh discoveries of gold and no talk of gold depreciation. In 1872-3, when England's prosperity was progressing by leaps and bounds, pig iron went up to 120 shillings per ton. America was then busy laying thousands of miles of railway. The Suez Canal had been opened and iron steamers were quickly taking the place of wooden ships ; but the rise led to other countries searching for and finding minerals, and when the demand for rails and for steamers having been much overdone fell off, the available sources of supply simultaneously were augmented, and iron year by year declined till it now stands 39 shillings? Look at copper ; in 1882, the United States exported little or none ; later, large mines were discovered, production doubled, and for three years she has exported largely. With what result? Prices have fallen from £70 to £45 a ton. If the American mines had never been found and worked, I venture to say prices of copper would not have so dropped in spite of the inadequateness of gold. In fact, till demand re-asserts itself and commences to develop more rapidly than supply ; till population multiplies and by consuming more of their own produce, large exporting countries cease to have so much surplus commodities to dispose of, I do not see how the price-fall can be arrested. It is possible that already in some commodities this condition is approaching. As it comes and affects one commodity after another the price of each will, I am of opinion, begin to advance, although there may be no alteration in the relative quantity of current gold. At the same time it cannot be disputed that large gold discoveries would accelerate and strengthen an upward movement. This is a large and subtle question, and, gentlemen, in advancing these views, I cannot pretend to have touched more than the skirt and hem of the subject. Many complexities suggest themselves at every turn. The threads of the currency exchange, and prices web are so delicately interwoven that if one is interfered with, though there are economic effects that are immediately apparent, there are other effects that in their turn become causes interacting and counteracting with infinite degrees of force and in numberless ways. The attempt to trace each to its final result not infrequently ends in extreme bewilderment and uncertainty. But what appears to me clear is that Mr. O'Conor has attributed far too much of the fall in price to gold appreciation ; far too little to other causes, and that he is in error in contending that India has not benefited by the decline in exchange, especially and particularly through her wheat trade, which more than any other produce distributes money over a wide area of the country and puts it in many needy pockets. But I confess that the fall has developed to an extent that raises serious doubts as to whether the gain to the country is a counterpoise to the terribly heavy charge that now falls on Government in meeting her annual payments in gold. Strict economy, cutting down of expenditure, the imposition of suitable taxes may go far to enable Government to maintain a financial equilibrium. But there may be more than can wisely be done. It is a question of absorbing interest and vast difficulty. Its importance cannot be overstated. Seeing so many high authorities both in India and in Europe hold different opinions and take diverse sides, it is to be desired that it were thoroughly examined and studied by a competent commission, and I am glad to see from a telegram received this afternoon that the appointment of a commission is getting powerful advocacy in England. (Applause.) I should like to refer briefly to the recent heavy fall in exchange. It has led me to investigate the factors which are supposed to govern and influence the course of exchange. I find that taking the six months from the 1st December 1883 to the 31st May 1884, and the corresponding periods in 1884-85 and 1885-86—I could not get the figures to the end of June for this year, because as I previously mentioned, the Trade and Navigation Returns are not yet out—the excess of exports over imports for all India in 1885-86 was Rs 35,67,00,000, in 1884-85 it was Rs. 33,25,00,000, and in 1883-84 it was Rs. 34,79,00,000. Turning to Council drawings during the same period I find that in 1885-86 they amounted to Rs. 8,80,00,000 ; in 1884-85 to Rs. 8,95,000 ; and in 1883-84, Rs. 13,34,00,000. Silver is the third factor, and I cannot in any published reports discover that the increase in the production of silver during the past three years has been significant ; while the imports of treasure into India during those same three six-monthly periods stand at 7 crores and 63 lacs, 7 crores and 64, and 7 crores and 65 lacs respectively. Well, during the six months of 1883-4 and 1884-85, exchange fluctuated very little, and forward rates were higher than ready, while in the six months expiring on 31st May last a decline took place of close on a penny, and forward rates ruled much below ready rates. In June and July I believe the factors I have alluded to did not materially change their relative positions, and yet we had another drop of over a penny. Surely circumstances have not justified a decline so rapid and severe. What, then, are the causes at work? There are two which seems to deserve investigation. The first is the practice, which has been steadily extending of late, and which may now be justly described as general among merchants of buying forward to cover sales for arrival in future months of cotton goods, metals and all large articles of import. Formerly many merchants made sales for future delivery, and waited arrival and payment for the goods before securing exchange. Now all, or nearly all, cover exchange on the day their sales are booked. The consequence is that a perpetual fictitious balance of trade against India has been established. For not only are sales of produce rarely made in Europe so far forward as sales of imports in India, but sellers in a market whose tendency is in their favor naturally hold off parting with their bills till a further fall comes and enhances their profits. Moreover, the great activity in the demand for imports during the past season has accentuated this movement which has proved so adverse to exchange. Well, that is one cause. There is another on the top of it. The Finance Department have lately seen fit to issue a series of papers which must have gone far to discredit silver and weaken the disposition of holders in Europe. For a week or two silver has led the decline, whereas it previously followed on exchange. For my part I think the Government of India would have acted more prudently had they, in endeavouring to influence the opinions of the Home authorities, given less publicity to their arguments, and been content to wait till the subject was submitted to the research of a commission. But, gentlemen, my feeling is, taking a review of the whole position, that the recent heavy fall has not been fully justified by circumstances, that it has been overdone, and that although he is a bold man who predicts the future of exchange with any show of confidence we may expect any moment to see some reaction. (Applause.)

I have now to allude to the arrangement which the Bank is making with Government in regard to the Savings Bank, the Public Debt Office and the Treasury. As the agreement has not yet been completed, I cannot definitely tell you what the result of it to the Bank will be. However, I can do so very approximately. It is evident to the directors that the loss to the Bank in future years will amount to from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 per annum, or about ½ per cent. on the Bank's capital. It is said an idea prevails that the result of the new arrangement is to be much less favoureable to the Bank. I therefore hope that the statement which I have made will be received with satisfaction and will by removing exaggerated impressions have a reassuring effect on the minds of shareholders. We have not been able to settle the affairs of Nursey Kessowjee, but they are receiving due attention, and if things go on as well as we expect them to, within a very reasonable time that matter will be brought to a close. With regard to the appropriation of profits during the year, you have seen in the report how the directors have acted in apportioning the amount. We have placed Rs. 39,000 to Bad Debts account as a precautionary measure, which you will doubtless approve. We have written Rs. 10,000 as usual off Building account. We have carried Rs. 25,000 to the officers' Pension Fund. In doing this we have not been quite as liberal as our sister bank in Bengal ; for I find that the Bank of Bengal, during the years 1881 to 1886, the period during which our fund has existed allocated Rs. 4,23,000 to the fund, against our Rs. 1,00 000, or Rs. 40,500 yearly, against Rs. 16,000. And whereas the fund of the Bank of Bengal is for the benefit of Europeans only, our fund is for the benefit of both Europeans and natives. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I move that the report of the directors, as well as the accounts, be adopted. (Loud applause.)

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Khan Bahadoor Esoofali Alabux, and seconded by Cursetjee P. Powvala, that the Hon. F. Forbes-Adam and Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit be re-elected directors. The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Cursetjee M. Setna, seconded by Mr. Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy, Messrs. N. S. Symons and Eduljee Nusservanjee Setna were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each.

It was proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the Bank for the management of its affairs.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Chatoorbooj Bhaichanbhoy, was carried unanimously.

The proceedings concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

A MODERN RAKE'S PROGRESS.

TWENTY years ago the equipage of Cora Pearl was one of the sights of Hyde Park. The loungers by the rails threw a double intensity into their stare when her carriage passed with its perfect horses and irreproachable liveries. Great ladies were accused of dressing "after" the celebrity. When she went to Paris and shortly after made her *debut* at the Bouffes, the theatre was filled to overflowing with the ladies of the demi-monde and "personage'l titled and untitled. Never did a *premiere* excite so much curiosity. Certain of the boxes sold at five hundred francs each, and orchestra stalls fetched one hundred and fifty francs. Before then Cora Pear was well known to Parisians as an Amazon, a female Centaur. She wished to present herself in a new aspect to the public. Her stables were the talk of Paris. The wealthiest and most refined were not above taking a hint from her on the subject of the stables. Paris had not then begun to emulate London in this respect. Cora was one of the first to set the English fashion in matters relating to horses and carriages. Her English grooms "quine riaient pas" were a puzzle to their more lively and animated French confreres. The shape and colour of her carriages were models for the imitations of even the great ones of France under the Empire. Particulars about the harness, the upholstery of the vehicles, and the unusually sober liveries, appeared in the papers. She always had at least a dozen horses in her stables, and fabulous sums were spent upon them. She rode magnificently, and her thoroughbreds answered to the slightest touch from her hand, so as to gain her the title of *la centauresse*. Her apartments in the Champs Elysees were magnificently furnished. The dining-room, somewhat sombre with its heavy decorations, had cabinets in every nook filled with treasures of art ; silver services, pieces of sculpture, gems of the goldsmiths' skill, silver-gilt dinner services, and bowls of engraved gold. The small adjacent drawing-room was crowded with articles of "bigotry and virtue," and scattered all over the room were hands moulded in marble, in plaster, in bronze in silver ; every one of them modelled upon or cast from the remarkably well-shaped hand of Cora herself. Marble statues, valuable china, vases worth a king's ransom, beautiful clocks, costly fans, historic cabinets were huddled together in the room without the smallest pretension to arrangement. The taste of the celebrity did not run in the direction of the drawing-room but of the stables.

This is the woman who has just died in the most squalid poverty in a small room in the Rue de Bassano. She was English by birth, being the daughter of Crouch, the composer of the world-known "Kathleen Mavourneen," and of the equally beautiful though almost unknown "Dermot Asthore." When Madame Christine Nilsson was in America some years ago, on one occasion she sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" as an encore. After the performance a wretched-looking poverty-stricken man threw himself at her feet, and thanked her with tears for singing so exquisitely his song, the child of his brain. This was Crouch, reduced to such straits that he was almost unable to command the price of a meal. Something was done for him in the way of getting up a subscription, and an American reporter, getting hold of the old man, elicited from him a story of almost life-long reverses, which went the rounds of the English press at the time. Among other things he stated that he was the father of Cora Pearl. During the last few years her poverty was as great as his. She was often seen in the Champs Elysees, gazing at the house where she once had lived, her dress faded and worn, but the red-dyed hair as conspicuously brilliant as of old ; the rouged cheeks and artificially whitened brow giving her at a little distance a factitious air of youthfulness. The disdainful look had deserted her face, and wrinkles were seen, at a near approach, under the rouge. An air of fretful misery had replaced them. The ravages of a terrible disorder were reflected in her face. Her life was an antithesis, of which her death served to dot the i's and cross the t's.—*Daily News.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, August 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

B B & C I R Vol Corps—The following promotions are made :—Capt J O'Connell, and E S Luard, to be Majors.

The services of Vety Surgn J K Grainger are permanently transferred to the Civil Dept.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—Infantry—Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) R A C Hunt to be Col, with the Col's allowance, from the 30th July.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 2nd July 1886 :—5th Regt Bo Lt Infy—Jamadar Dharma to be Subhedar vice Babaji Satam, deceased, and Color Havaldar Budan Khan to be Jamadar vice Dharma, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st July 1886 :—30th Regt Bo Infy. Jamadar Nazir Khan to be Subhedar vice Mohammad Usman, transferred to the 7th Bo Cavy, and Color Havaldar Karram Sin to be Jamadar vice Nazir Khan, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 19th June 1886 :—20th Regt Bo Infy. —Subbhedar Adhar Sing to be Subhedar-Major vice Subhedar-Major and Bahadur Heerappa, pensioned ; Jamadar Raoji Shinde to be Jamadar vice Adhar Sing, promoted, and Color Havaldar Ramnak Changnak to be Jamadar vice Raoji Shinde, promoted.

The undermentioned officers have been ordered by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Major F T Ebden, S C, and Lieut E R Penrose, S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Lieut W St L Chase, VC, S C, three months, medical certificate, Surgn-Major H J Blanc, MD, six months, medical certificate, Lieut A E Leslie, S C, six months, medical certificate and Major M W Stevens, Infantry, sixty-one days, urgent private affairs, under 1886 Regulation.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to retire from the service from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Lieut-Col C Hay, S C, 23rd Aug 1886.

Subject to H M's approval Major S Carter, S C, is permitted to retire from the service from the 15th Aug 1886 on a pension of £365 per annum payable in England.

Lieut G S Broome, 2nd Battn Liverpool Regt Offg Wing Officer, 29th Regt Bom Infy, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bo S C, from the 16th Jan 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India and to his passing the professional examination required under regulation.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W E Scott, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabit, has passed an examination in the Hindustani language according to the Lower Standard.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H N B Erskine, C S, Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days from the 1st Sept 1886 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G M Macpherson, C S, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, is appointed to act as Commissioner in Sind during Mr Erskine's absence, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr L F Walsh to be fourth and to act as third Assist Pol Resident Aden ; Capt J S King to act as fourth Assist Pol Resident, Aden ; Capt F W Snell tobe sixth and to act as fifth Assist Pol Resident, Aden ; and Capt M T Lyde to act as sixth Assist Pol Resident, Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amritrao Mankar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Satara, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Satara Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that Dist.

Mr Raghunath Sakharam Dali is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Panval during the absence of Rao Saheb Vaman Narayan Rahurkar, or till further orders.

Mr Gopal Rangnath, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval in the Khandesh District, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 25th May to the 27th June 1886, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar received charge of the office of Joint Subordinate Judge of Poona on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr Ailmal valad Parsram, Actg Head Munshi of Umarkot in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Thar and Parkar.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Parasharam Gadgil delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karmala in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 1st ultimo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T B Kirkham, Educational Inspr, C D, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 17th Aug next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Pranlal Harkisandas to act as Dist Depty Collr, Kaira, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Phiroz Hoshang Dastur, or till further orders.

Khan Bahadur Phiroz Hoshang Dastur, Dist Depty Collr, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and a half from 14th Aug 1886.

Mr S M Fraser, C S, Asst Collr, Nasik, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr G P Millet, Assist Consvr of Forests, passed, on the 5th inst, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard under rule 7 of the rules published in Govt Notification No 2878, dated 4th June 1880, for the examination of Forest Officers.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Satara Dist—Mr Balaji Sakharam, Offg Sub-Registrar of Karad, from 12th to 17th April 1886 ; and Mr Shankar Ganesh, Offg Sub-Registrar of Patan, on 25th and 26th May 1886.

Sholapur Dist—Mr Ramchandra Abaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Barsi, from 23rd to 26th May 1886 ; and Mr Keshav Visaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sholapur, from 11th May to 10th June 1886 ; and Mr Jaganath Balkrishna, Offg Sub-Registrar of Karmala, from 15th to 21st June 1886.

Belgaum Dist—Mr Ganesh Vishnu, Offg Sub-Registrar of Athni, from 28th to 30th May 1886 and 4th to 14th June 1886.

Dharwar Dist—Mr Balkrishna Ramchandra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Dharwar, from 14th to 20th June 1886.

Panch Mahals Dist—Mr Brijmohanlal Kaliandas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Godhra, from 17th to 27th June 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Vet Surgn J K Grainger to be Supt of Horse-breeding Operations, Bombay, vice Inspecting Vety Surgn Lamb, retired.

Mr W P Symonds, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for four days.

Mr W P Symonds, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J M Campbell, C S, C I E, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H Barrett, Depy Consvr of Forests, first grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Nadarshah Hormasji Sukhia, L M and S, is appointed Lecturer at the Vety College and Hospital, Bombay.

Assist Surgn Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, L M, is promoted from the Second to the First Class of Assist-Surgns, with effect from 6th May 1886.

The services of Surgn A F Ferguson, M B C, are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from 18th July 1886, vice Col E F Gambier, R E, proceeded on furlough :—Col A T Mander, R E, to be Suptdy Engr, Second Class ; and Col W M Ducat, R E, to be Suptdy Engr, Third Class.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya, Dist Depy Collr, delivered over and Mr H A Hughes, Assist Collr received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Khandesh, on the 16th ultimo.

Azam Bindu Gopal, Head Karkun of taluka Pandharpur in the Sholapur Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Sholapur during the absence of the permanent incumbent Rao Saheb Raoji Parshuram Burwe on privilege leave for three months from the 1st proximo.

Messrs B R Heblikar and H R Shirhatti respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr and Sub-Divisional Magte, Kolaba, on the 24th ultimo.

Messrs R A Gamble and H T Ommanney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr, Dharwar, on the 26th ultimo.

Hari Vithal, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, is reduced to second grade and transferred to Ahmednagar Zilla, with effect from first Aug 1886.

Ramchandra Sakharam, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, is promoted to first grade, with effect from 1st Aug 1886, vice Hari Vithal, reduced.

Ganesh Bhau, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, is reduced to third grade and transferred to Poona Zilla, with effect from 1st Aug 1886, vice Ramchandra Sakharam promoted.

The privilege leave granted to Mr Lokumal Khanchand, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Hyderabad Zilla, in Notification No 183 dated 6th July 1886, is extended to 31st July 1886, inclusive.

The undermentioned are granted leave on full pay from the date of departure :—Third Class Hospl Assist Gungadhur Ramkrishna, twenty days ; and Third grade Hospl Assist Seasayah Kashiram, sixty days.

Messrs R S F Fagan and H Mainwaring, Depy Consvrs of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar, on the 26th May 1886.

Messrs G S Hinge, Actg Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest, Satara, and G K Betham, Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest, Satara, and Demarcation Officer of the Bhor State on the 1st inst.

Mr L B Oka, after having delivered over charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest, North Thana A Divn, on the 29th June last, proceeded to Nasik and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest, Nasik, on the 3rd instant, from the Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.

Mr G R Mahajan, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest second grade, returned to duty on the 1st inst, and was attached to the Consvr's office temporarily up to the 17th idem, when he proceeded to Satara, and received charge of the Sub-Assist Consvr's office at Satara and of the office of the Forest Demarcation of the Bhor State on the 22nd idem from the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

Mr N B Oka, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest, having returned from the Baroda State, received charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest at Nasik on the 23rd June last, and proceeded, after handing over charge to the Divisional Forest Officer Nasik, on the 25th idem, to Thana, and received charge of the Sub-Assist Consvr's Office, North Thana A Divn, from Mr L B Oka on the 29th June last.

The following gentlemen is appointed to be a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Rander in the Surat Dist :—Mr W Allen, Assist Collr, vice Mr B Roberton, resigned.

The following gentlemen is appointed to be a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Mandvi in the Surat Dist :—Mr Sejanand Karunanand vice Mr Abhesing Amirbawa, resigned.

Mr W Allen, First Assist Collr, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Chorasi and Jalalpor in the Surat Dist vice Messrs B Robertson and Umedram Ranchordas, respectively, resigned.

The appointment by election under Sec 24, paragraph 2, of the Dist Municipal Act Amendment Act, II of 1884, of Rao Saheb Narayn Krishna Pendse, a nominated Commissioner of the Saugamner Municipality in the Ahmednagar Dist to be Vice President of that Municipality, is approved.

Mr H T Ommanney, Second Assist Collr, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Hubli, Gadag, Bankapur and Kalghatgi in the Dharwar Dist vice Mr. Gamble, resigned. He is also appointed to be a nominated member of the Dist Local Board of Dharwar vice Mr Gamble, resigned.

Mr P T Ommanney is appointed to be a nominated Commissioner of the Gadag-Bettigeri Municipality vice Mr Gamble, resigned.

Mr H T Ommanney, Second Assist Collector, is appointed a nominated member of the Municipal Board of Hubli vice Mr Charles, resigned.

Mr R Gamble, C S Assist Collr, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Dharwar in the Dharwar Dist vice Rao Bahadur V R Purandhare, resigned.

Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti is appointed to be a nominated Commissioner of the Municipalities of Roha and Mahad vice Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, resigned on transfer.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be nominated member of the undermentioned Taluka Local Boards in the Dharwar Dist :—Rao Saheb Shriniwas Venkatesh Datar, Mamlatdar, to be member of the Taluka Local Board of Hangal vice Rao Saheb Ganesh Raghunath, resigned on transfer. Rao Saheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambhare, Mamlatdar, to be member of the taluka Local Board of Ron vice Rao Saheb Shriniwas Venkatesh, resigned.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

524—Hore, C and B—Ruttonsey Poonja vs Meghjee Hunsraj—Tobin and R.
Part heard.
525—Tyabjee and D—Hajee Abdool Rahiman Hajee Joonas vs Khoja Khakee Aruth and others—Hore, C and B.
526—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy—J C Cama.
523—Balkrishna and B—(For pauper)—Bhasker Mahadeo vs Gungabai—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon. F L Latham vs David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.
393-85—Tobin and R—Doorgabai vs Reubin Soloman—Wadia and G.
309-85—Tobin and R—Memon Currim Tar Mahomed vs Khoja Rahimtulla Noormahomed and others—Payne, G and S, and Nanu and H.

Nanu and H—For claimants. In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government. Bai Perosbai and Bai Meherbai —F A Little for Government.

Long Causes.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c, vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.
406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.
57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mir Zoolfikur Alikhan—M M Munshi.
360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumeesa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

146-86—Little, S, F and N—Edwart Bates and others vs Purdhan Wallji—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.
115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little S, F and N.
128-86—Little, S, F and N—Gomte and others vs Runchordas alias Choonilal Mugonlal—Tobin and R.—(s.s.)

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	702½xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£58
National Bank of India............	87,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	600
Dholiera P. & G. Co. ..	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co. ..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,925
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	437½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ..	–	£100	–	–	£160¼

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	–	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld...	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	625
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	880
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	985
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	147½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	230
Hinganghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2½	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,190
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	623
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ...	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 25	1,140
Khandeish	780	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,220
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Gocuidas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	560
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	–	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	667½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	–	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	838	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	2,000	...	540
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	–	835

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	165
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue..	800		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,600	2,500	1,500	225	2,800
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	722½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	–	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	123½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	197
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd.
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	118
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. c	55
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	825
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	80	Rs. 18	75
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,300	25	25	Re. 1	84
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	00	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	175	100	12 p.c	180
M. M. [illegible]ody & Co	2,000	200	100	15	203½

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

REUTER reports money in London ⅛ dearer at 1½ for 3 and 2¼ per 6 months' sight bills, but the Stock Exchange remains unaffected, a recovery of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper being the only change reported; Consols remaining at 101⅝.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday, with the exception of an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, no movements are advised.

Cotton in Liverpool has quietened down somewhat, the sales yesterday being only 8,000 bales, comprising 600 Surats, Spot quotations remain unaltered, but Americans to arrive have further declined 1-32d. in all positions, and from New York ready Cotton comes 1-16 cent. Futures 6 Points lower.

The easier feeling which made its appearance at the close of business yesterday has gained ground to-day, consequent on the less favorable Home advices combined with higher exchange. A fair amount of business has been done in old crop ready at about previous rates, but speculators seem inclined to hold their hands for forward business, and are sparing buyers even at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from yesterday's quotations. We quote new crops to-day as follows:—

		Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals	Jan.	167	172	180
Omras	Jan.-Feb.	194		
Broach	March	236		
Dhollera	April	196		

In old stuff transactions have taken place in F. G. F to Good Dharwar at Rs. 207, contract Good being held for Rs. 15, G. F. to F. G. F. Karinja at Rs. 178, strict F. G. F. Jalgaum, at Rs. 183½ to Rs. 184, and in F. G. F. Compta at Rs. 172 per candy.

The Crop reports received by wire to-day may be regarded as about as favourable as they well could be. In the North-West fine weather has set in, and if the break holds for another two or three weeks the first stage towards a good crop will have been secured.

WHEAT is being firmly held for previous prices, but export buyers are holding off rather having both Freights and Exchange against them temporarily.

SEEDS are dull and quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,062	bales.
Wheat	47,019	cwts.
Linseed	8,467	,,
Rapeseed	4,705	,,
Gingelly	1,167	,,
Poppyseed	1,265	,,

FREIGHTS are steady at unchanged figures. No new charters have transpired to-day, but agents are now holding for £1-2-6 for all ports, andr ather firmly.

EXCHANGE.—The result of the weekly biddings for Council Drafts, in London yesterday was that 15 lakhs of drafts were placed at 1s. 4 3-16d., half to Bombay and half to Calcutta. and 10 lakhs of wire transfers to Calcutta at 1s. 4¼d. per rupee. These being comparatively full rates, our market here opened with apparent firmness, one or two of the banks quoting 1s. 4 7-32d. for demand ready, while private telegraphic was sold 1s. 4 3-16d. Remitters, however, soon showed that they were prepared to buy freely at the advance, and news coming in from Calcutta that the Bank of Bengal had reduced their rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent., a weaker fealing soon supervened, and rates have receded 1-16d. from the highest quotations of the morning. At the close we quote for Ready Bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraph	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	171½	,,

For future delivery there has not been much done. In Calcutta the Banks are said to have been offering Telegraphic at 1s. 4d. up to the end of the year, and at that figure there would have been free buyers have, but it is about ⅛d. above the level of our market, which shows no decided symptom of forward strength. While the rates obtained for Council drafts are full, the fact of the Indian Office authorities having accepted the market level is in some respects a weaker feature.

Bar Silver remains at 42d. per oz., equivalent to a shade over 1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee. The position of silver in the Mint, as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette*, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the mint on 24th July 1886	36,31,184
Silver received during the week	3,05,676
	39,36,860
New coin paid during the week	2,000
	39,34,860
Silver belonging to private individuals	3,20,380
	42,55,240
Last week	37,42,866

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady. A moderate business has been done in Fours at Rs. 97⅝ for cash, Rs. 97½ for delivery. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 101.

SHARES are quiet. For Spinning and Weaving Companies the demand has slackened off, and in some cases prices are lower, Connaught by Rs. 5, Manockjee Petit by Rs. 7½ per share. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. ½ lower.

For Bombay Bill and Stock List see Page 3.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square	,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

DR. B. O'BRIEN, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, writes:—"Mr. N. Lazarus, Optician, examined my vision, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the accuracy with which he determined the proper glasses for me to wear. His method of examination is a very ingenious and accurate one, and by it he should be able to ascertain the proper glasses for the correction of all the errors of refraction met with in the eye."

Spectacles and Eye-glasses adapted personally and by correspondence.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—July 25, at Coconada, the wife of C J M Blake, Salt and Abkari Department, of a son.
KEANE—July 26, at Toong, Darjeeling, the wife of John James Keane. Proprietor, Maharanee Tea Estate, of a daughter (prematurely).
KERRY—July 28, at Barisal, the wife of Rev John G Kerry, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEAVER—July 21, at Munipur, of fever, contracted while on service in the Kubo Valley, Upper Burma, Lieut G C Beaver, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt, probationer, 4th Regt B I.
BECKER—July 9, at Motiharee, William Frederick Augustus Becker, late Permanent Way Inspector, Tirhoot State Railway, aged 44 years and 23 days.
BOYLE—July 31, at Naini Tal, of typhoid fever, James J Boyle, of Allahabad, formerly of Agra, Senior Examiner, Government Press, N-W Provinces and Oudh, aged 35 years.
BRYAN—At Cawnpore, Mr David Bryan, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886.

THE Governorship of Madras has been the subject of more harmless misstatements, not to say much about ingenuously conjectural leader paragraphs, than any office that has been in the gift of the Crown during these days of appointing and of disappointing. All that has been said about the fitness and the unfitness of Sir John Eldon Gorst for it has been set at nought by that eminent Queen's Counsel's nomination to the Under-Secretaryship for India. So too with the confident assumption and the not less confident assertion that Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's successor had been found in the smart young nobleman who had played cricket in England, had worked as Under-Secretary at the India Office, and who in going to Madras would have found himself on the paths of his ancestors. And now it is the Honourable Robert Bourke—not the Honourable Richard as the telegrams say—whose name invites kindly inquiry into his qualifications for taking up the work that Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff will lay down in a month or two. The inquiry is discouraged by the announcement that Mr. Bourke's acceptance of the office is doubtful, though this is puzzling to those who remember that not so long ago he made earnest efforts to obtain an office so far inferior to the Governorship of Madras in dignity and emolument as the post of Common Serjeant for the City of London. But if Mr. Bourke should be prevailed upon to go to Madras we should hear little complaint on any ground. It would be one of his recommendations that he is a brother of the late Lord Mayo, and that he partakes of the *bonhommie* of that most acceptable of Viceroys. He has filled only one office in the Administration, that of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but he has filled it twice, and his second nomination to it must be taken as a sign of his fitness for responsibility. Much else might be said in his favour, but when the favourite of each day is scratched there is small inducement to recount all his performances. Sir John Gorst's appointment is impossible, Lord Harris's is impossible, for he has been made Under-Secretary for War, and Mr. Robert Bourke's is doubtful, and it is only by a process of exhaustion that the most likely postulant for the office can be found out. Of the minor appointments that have been announced during the last few days the most interesting is that of Mr. Edward Clarke to the Solicitor Generalship—a well deserved appointment if effective services on the platform and in the House, and a debating ability almost as marked as his forensic talents, constitute qualifications for office. It is no credit to the heads of the party that a member with such claims as his was passed over when the last Conservative Administration was formed, and a party so weak in debating power should have been the last to undervalue such acceptable service as Mr. Clarke has rendered it. Mr. Forwood's appointment as Secretary to the Admiralty introduces into the Administration the gentleman who contested Liverpool a few years ago under the then unfamiliar "Tory Democratic" flag. The appointment may be more popular in Liverpool than the person appointed is said to be.

NOT long ago most of us imagined that a General had only to concern himself with three arms—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. Now in addition to these three are two more—mounted infantry and machine guns. That these are fresh arms there can be no question. Certainly mounted infantry is infantry, and has to do infantry work, but it is infantry possessed of means of rapid locomotion, so that its tactics are entirely separate from those of infantry proper. Equally certain is it that the machine gun is an entirely distinct arm. It is, if we may make use of the term, nothing more nor less than "potted infantry," one gun being, in round numbers, able to do the work of 175 infantry soldiers, that is as regards the delivery of fire for the purpose of destruction. And it has this advantage, that it cannot be flurried. It has no nerves, and is most accurate. When once properly laid, it pours forth its unceasing stream of deadly bullets, planting them all with the most remarkable precision. We first had practical experience of this weapon in the mitrailleuse which the French brought into the field in the war with Prussia. But the much-vaunted mitrailleuses were not taken full advantage of; they were put into the hands of inexperienced persons, and were faulty in construction, yet when they were made good use of the havoc and the carnage they wrought in the ranks of the Prussians was indescribable. The French thoroughly misapplied this valuable weapon as a rule, the result being that though possessed of an arm superior to anything that could be brought against them, they failed, except on a few occasions, to reap those advantages which would undoubtedly have accrued to them had the mitrailleuse been made the most of. The two chief occasions during the whole of the war on which the machine gun did good work were the battles of St. Privat and Mars la Tour. In a description of the former engagement, the Duke of Wurtemberg, after describing the attack, says: "The effect of the enemy's fire even at a distance of more than 1,500 paces was so murderous that according to the accounts received nearly 6,000 men fell in ten minutes, and the advance had to be immediately discontinued."

No weapon ever invented has such an enormous life-taking power as the machine gun has under favourable conditions and when properly served, and like all truly effective weapons, it is "contrived a double debt to pay." All operations in which the point of engagement is reached are either offensive or defensive. For defensive operations the machine guns must be quite invaluable, for their power to repel an assault is demonstrably very great. There is no pause between the discharges, and the steady stream of bullets is kept up over whatever portion of the ground may be occupied by the attacking infantry. It may be accepted almost as an axiom that no troops can advance in the open against a well-directed fire from machine guns. In offensive operations too they would be invaluable in acting with advanced cavalry, instead of infantry batteries advanced for the preliminary artillery attack. We have to a limited extent used machine guns in recent campaigns. As Gingilhovo in South Africa two Gatling guns were engaged, but only in the early part of the Zulu's attack. At Ulundi two Gatlings were worked, and though they frequently jammed when working they did good service. The Gatling machine gun however has a delicate organization, and is easily put out of order, and no very marked results were given during the South African campaign. In the Afghan campaign again, when two Gatlings were used on a certain occasion to cover the advance of the 5th Goorkhas, they jammed. But the Gatling and Gardiner did useful work at Alexandria in 1882 in clearing the streets for the landing party. In the Suakim campaigns machine guns were again used, and with good results, but not by the Army. The Naval Brigade and Royal Marine Artillery worked these guns. At present the Navy only recognises them as a valuable part of the armament. The military authorities are still making up their minds on this subject as on many others. In the Navy they are regularly embraced in the general scheme of destructive power. Blue jackets and marines are trained to the use of the gun, and they understand the mechanism, which of course for a service weapon should be as simple as possible. In the Army though the value of the weapon is fully recognised, there is yet no organization or equipment for the working and use of it in the field, as is shown by the feeble use we have hitherto made of it. It is almost difficult to over-estimate the tactical value of the machine gun in the field, when its service is properly organised, the men experienced, the gun properly equipped, of simple construction, and not liable to get out of order, such as the Nordenfeldt. It is not however with the particular pattern of gun that we are concerned. The authorities may be trusted at all events to adopt the simplest and best, but it is with the urgent necessity for the organization of a military machine gun service that we are now concerned. The gun can be mounted on a carriage with limber, or the carriage and limber all in one, may be drawn by horses, equalling in speed the movements of even Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery. It can be mounted on mules, as our mountain guns are, to accompany them or infantry. It can even be adapted without any difficulty to manual draught.

The first principle however to lay down clearly in any organization of machine guns is that the work done by them is infantry work. They are not guns in an Artillery sense, but, to quote Lord Charles Beresford's words in a lecture he gave on the subject last year, they are "clusters of rifles." Some writers have compared their fire on certain occasions with that of Shrapnel, but though this may be the case, they should be a distinct arm, and separately organised for use with any of the four other arms. What an admirable escort for cavalry and artillery would galloping machine guns be! It is worth while here give the views on this subject of a well-known officer in this country—views which are supported by our best military authorities: "They could on all occasions be used as an escort for artillery. The conditions of modern warfare necessitate that the assault on a position must be preceded by a heavy artillery fire sustained almost up to the moment of actual collision. It follows therefore that for the proper and effectual performance of this duty the artillery must move well away and act from a flank, as no infantry in the world will stand Artillery firing over their heads for any time. This being so, necessitates the employment of a large escort, and there can be no doubt, if you could move infantry about quick enough, it is the best of all arms for such work. You cannot transport infantry with sufficient rapidity, and therefore in most instances cavalry takes the duty. Now if you can mount and move machine guns as fast and over the same ground as artillery, what better escort could they have. . . . Had there been a couple of 10-barrel Nordenfeldt guns with the artillery at Maiwand, the guns would never have been lost, the cavalry would have been kept so many hours inactive under a heavy fire and the day would have been saved." Very much follows of great interest, but for which we have not space. We quote one more paragraph, however, for it is prophetic:—"It seems to me that these guns are bound to be an all-important factor in deciding the result of the next big European war. And the nation which employs them and thoroughly understands their technical working and organization will assuredly come off victor. The result will be, if anything, more electrical and startling than the defeat of the Austrians by the Prussians in 1866—a fact which was entirely due to the superiority of an indifferent breech-loader over a good muzzle-loading rifle." There is no doubt but that our military authorities should take steps for the organization and formation of a machine gun service. As an arm which would be constantly used it would be a very popular. It is beyond our province to go into detailed suggestions as to the formation and interior economy of any such corps as might be formed, but it appears, with reference to our army in this country, and the sort of work in which it is from time to time engaged, that we should have galloping machine guns for work with cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, and the machine guns on mules for work with mountain artillery and infantry. The machine gun service might be formed in corps of six or eight machine guns, and have an organization so arranged, that without difficulty the corps might be slit up and worked by divisions of two machine guns. Occasions would frequently arise on service when the manning of these weapons would have an incalculable effect, and then the six or eight guns would come under command of their own proper commander. There should be an officer in charge of every two for this detached work, of which of course there would be a great deal. Many suggestions have been made of late regarding the best carriages, &c., and it is high time that something was definitely determined upon and our Army provided with a proper proportion of the fifth arm. The cry of expense is sure to be raised. The same arguments apply to the real economy of being well provided with machine guns as apply to the formation of mounted infantry, the necessity of which we have lately endeavoured to demonstrate in this paper. There is hardly any kind of warfare—hardly any kind of country—hardly any position in which troops can be placed in which a well-served machine-gun would not be of exceeding value. In almost each incident of the campaigns of the last eight years one is lead to exclaim, how invaluable would a machine-gun have been on such or such an occasion. In Burma for searching out scrub and jungle-concealing crowds of the enemy they would be most useful. At Ahmed Keyl and Maiwand they would have done right good service. What would not the gallant defenders of Rorke's Drift have given for a couple of Nordenfeldts? But we might go on multiplying instances indefinitely. The machine gun must sooner or later be adopted as an arm of our military organization, and the sooner the authorities take the initiative the sooner shall we have that arm sufficiently efficient in its organization and equipment and in the way it is handled to meet an enemy in the field.

THE Finance Committee will get little help from the Calcutta judges. An answer has been sent from the Bengal High Court, very different from any that the Committee can have expected when a month ago they wrote a long and elaborate letter, making certain proposals for the more economical administration of justice. The Judges' reply is remarkable for this above many things, that after discussing the whole question at considerable length it conveys a flat and not too polite refusal to discuss it at all. This, no doubt, is an admirable way of manifesting the independence of the Bench against a mere committee which was constituted yesterday and may disappear to-morrow. But it might have been possible for the Bench to have done all that was necessary to maintain their independence and yet to have lent a helping hand in the not entirely unimportant work for which the Committee was formed. They went somewhat beyond the record in endeavouring to prove that the civil courts of Bengal and Assam yield a large profit to the State. The Committee did not include Bengal and Assam in their survey; they pointed out that there is a loss of five lakhs upon the operations of the Bengal High Court, and they asked the judges to suggest means of reducing the loss—no strikingly improper suggestion truly, nor one which called by way of rejoinder for an assertion of judicial independence. The fact that the State makes a profit on the administration of justice as a whole need not bar an inquiry into the question whether its administration in a particular branch of the Judicature, or in a particular district, could not be made more economical. The Committee have shown good grounds for the belief that costly machinery is being used for work which would as well be done by an inferior agency, and their suggestion on this point are scarcely well met by the answer that more money and not less is required for the efficient working of the Bengal law courts. The Bombay judges have been approached by the Financial Committee in much the same way as their Calcutta brethren. They have not, we believe, drawn up their reply. But they may be trusted to meet the Committee in a more reasonable spirit than that which breathes through the letter from the Bengal High Court. If the effort at retrenchment is to succeed it must be loyally co-operated in by all departments of the State, judicial as well as administrative. Otherwise elaborate attempts to prove that a reduction of expenditure is out of the question will be looked upon as so many efforts to frustrate the work of the Committee, and they will bring small credit upon those who are concerned in them, no matter how highly-placed these latter may be.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE extracts from the *Novosti*, which I have translated for you and give below, are worth reading, for the change of policy indicated therein is likely to have the most important bearing on the Eastern Question. It exhibits, besides, the astuteness of Russia in the possibly very successful attempt to turn the tables on her great opponent, Austria, and also the calm impudence with which she throws over all her late friends as soon as they become of no use to her, or that they stood in her way. In a recent article, Russia was bitterly complaining at Turkey not disarming, and was calling upon the Powers to excercise on the latter the same kind of pressure they had done on Greece. Late last year she had determined on a Bulgaro-Roumelian rising, which should culminate in the union of the two Bulgarias, the turning out of Prince Alexander, and the indefinite occupation of those provinces by her. Fortunately, Prince Alexander got wind of the plot in time, and himself getting to work, set the insurrection going before Russia was ready, headed it, and no doubt would have completely carried the affair through, had not Russia, intensely aggravated at being so neatly outwitted, put her foot down, and by her determined opposition caused the union to be left incomplete in several essential points. Then she bore a very unwilling part in the blockade of the Greek ports, and there can be no doubt that Greece would have given in long before had she not depended on Russia for essential aid. After that came the threatening speech of the Czar at the launching of the Black Sea fleet, and immediately following it that of the Mayor of Moscow. All this was backed up by a very large army assembled in Bessarabia and the southern Russian provinces, which was ostentatiously provided with every necessary to enable it to march at a moment's notice; the frontier forces towards Germany were greatly reinforced, and in fact a great though silent demonstration was made. At this time, also, England was so occupied with her affairs that it was most probabl that she would not interfere. The moment seemed therefore to be most propitious, and, besides, Russia was brought up to the height of exasperation by the steady way in which Austria, after permanently annexing the two fine provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, set to work to fortify them, and improve the lines of communication to such a degree that she could now rapidly concentrate on Russia's flank should the latter attempt to march to Constantinople. Why was it, then, that Russia only growled and did not bite? The probable answer to that question is the want of money, for such a war, even without the interference of England, would be a much more difficult affair than the last one. To see how this would be, let us take a look at the position all round Russia, dating from some two months ago, and judge for ourselves. Russia's road to Tzarigrad, as the Russians like to call Constantinople when they affect to lay claim to it, lies through Roumania, Bulgaria and Roumelia. From Roumania she stole Bessarabia in spite of that State's important services to her in the late war, culminating at Plevna; therefore naturally Roumania's friendship is a very forced one, and Russia is very suspicious of her entering into something like a southern custom Bund, and eventual coalition, in imitation of the manners in which Bismarck paved the road for the German Empire. Bulgaria always disliked the Russians even during the war, and now the latter's late policy makes them hated, where they were before only disliked. The same is the case in Roumelia. Servia will now strongly suspect Russia, and throw herself more than ever into the arms of Austria. Greece cannot like to have been humbugged, and consequently all these small Powers would only be too glad to unite with some greater one, who would be sufficiently powerful to protect them, and who at the same time would not swallow them up in its mighty maw like Russia might like to do. Such a power is Austria, and should she step in while Russia is on her march to Constantinople, she would advance, welcomed by all, while Russia would find herself immediately in those difficulties which attend an army in an unfriendly country. The magnificent fighting qualities of the Turkish soldier, when directed by competent Austrian generals, would get full play, the smaller Powers would join Austria as soon as they could, and the Russians would be strong indeed to be able to resist even such a combination. In the last war the Russians brought up the strength of their army to four hundred thousand, when at its highest point, and yet their finances were so shaken that it is almost certain that they could not have carried on the war a second year. In the present case double the number of men would hardly be sufficient, and the finances are far worse than before. So far for Europe. When we turn to China, we see an excellent Chinese army of 62,000 men, ready on the first opportunity to march out of Manchuria, and retake the districts of the Amoor so neatly filched away from them by General Ignatieff in 1860. Some people may think that the Chinese forget, but if so, we advise them to look up their Chinese history, and see how resolutely they stick to their plans, how invariably they have succeeded, even although in some cases they have struggled for more than a century, *vide* the rebellion finally quenched by Gordon, and the retaking of Kashgar, towards which place the Chinese advanced for many years, as each year the army had to stop, sow its corn, reap it and then march on. Then in Central Asia the country is only quiet because it sees no help for it, but let a great war once commence, and then the effect would very soon be felt even in these remote posts. The cry that the Defender of the Faithful was being attacked would rush through the land, and raise every possible commotion in it. Lastly, much as England is bothered at home, Russia cannot afford to calculate without her, and she is fully aware what a splendid chance it would be for us to strike once for all, and settle the peace of Asia at least for the next fifty years. Of course we should throw away this chance, but no one out of England would believe it.

We see, then, the very great danger it would be to Russia, were she to attempt a war at the present time, and yet if she does not try, and she allows the different parties concerned to live in peace, they will certainly consolidate themselves, become daily stronger, and be less and less likely to be worked on by fear of her. Her situation therefore looks anything but hopeful, when suddenly a very simple and astute move seems likely to give her all her preponderance back again, or at least to keep things in their former unsettled state until some fortunate event enables her to take the initiative again. This move is the alliance *pro tem* talked of in the extract I transcribe from the *Novosti*. With any other country than Turkey this alliance would be impossible, but Turkish statesmen never know what is going on in foreign countries, least of all Russia. It matters little that all the papers, even the official ones, talk of this alliance as only temporary, and but to last till it is convenient to give Turkey her death-blow, they only are too glad of a little respite, and are much more pleased to listen to Russia, who tells them to wait quietly, than the other Powers, who tell them to gird up their loins while there is yet time. It would be useless for Austria to enter into a war with Russia and Turkey combined; thus the smaller Powers would naturally argue that the former was after all not such a safe protectress as might be; they would think it necessary to at least keep aloof from any special alliance for the time being. In the meanwhile, Turkey would assuredly get worse and worse, while Austria could not afford always to keep up an army such as she has, without the greatest danger from a rising of one of the numerous nationalities of which she is composed, and who hate one another with the most fervent hatred. It is true that this alliance is not confirmed by telegraph, but we have no doubt there is great truth in it, if for no other reason than that the *Novosti* seems to have great difficulty in swallowing this very bitter pill of, as it calls it, the complete change about the time-honoured policy of the Russians in the East.

The following is the extract:—

The change which the last eight years has brought about in the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula, and the new developed influence that the Great Powers have shown therein, brings us face to face with the question, as to whether the real enemy to the Slavs is after all to be found in Turkey? The results of the war of 1877-78, when we succeded in giving Turkey a severe check, and thus making the Slav cause triumph, has by a long way not fulfilled our expectations. Certainly the power of Turkey was shaken, but it was Austria who, encouraged by Germany, reaped all the benefit. She really got possession of Hervogozina and Bosnia, and her influence so extended that at last even in the Bulgaria that we set free, our enemies managed to loosen the bands that held the latter to her protectress, Russia. The breaking up of the Turkish Empire goes on of itself, only the Powers, great and small, are interested in watching for the moment when the Mussulman domination over the Christians will cease. As for Turkey, she shows very little signs of life, and indeed may be likened to a dying man whose last moment is deferred by strong medicines till the Powers are ready to come in for the sick man's inheritance.

If the position of affairs is this, then Turkey cannot be reckoned as an enemy. All the efforts of the Turkish statesmen are directed to the endeavour to conclude an alliance with that or these Powers who are interested in her lasting as long as possible. Up to this time the part of the protector of Turkey has been taken up by the Western Powers. Russia on her side has always been Turkey's enemy, and has proved herself such by a long line of wars and battles. To-day, however, this part appears as if about to change: Austria has taken into her possession two great Turkish Provinces; France secretly eggs on the Greeks to war with Turkey; England energetically tries to add to Bulgaria another very fine province of Turkey, and thus place a strong armed Power on our way to "Tzarigrad." Russia on the contrary protested against the final uniting of Herzogovina and Bosnia to Austria, and also in the Constantinople conference energetically defended Turkey's right to Roumelia. In a word, Russia defends the inviolability of the territories of the Porte, while the Western Powers are wanting to go in for the Turk's inheritance.

This is a very remarkable fact. He points straight to the real nature of the change going on in the East with reference to the dealings there of the Powers inimical to us. Russia, as it were, gives up her centuries old traditional course, under the influence of the certainty that Turkey is no longer an enemy to the Slavs, and that if Turkey is certainly going to ruin, then Russia's whole efforts should be directed to the bringing on the unavoidable catastrophe at a moment most convenient to her. The breaking up of the Turkish Empire at this moment cannot give good results as regards Russia. Therefore, at the present moment, when Russia's influence is so decreased in the Balkan Peninsula, it would not do at all to hasten the catastrophe either by peaceful means or by way of war between the Provinces of the Balkans. It follows, therefore, that Russia should as it were now become the defender not only of the international treaties, but also of the inviolability of the Turkish Empire.

If the events of the last eight months are borne in mind, then it will be seen that the above is the real outcome of the Eastern politics. Russia keeps the most friendly relations with the Porte; she determined to help in the blockade of Greece; she energetically protested against the English attempts in the direction of Bulgaria, when these were against the interests of the Turks, and indeed, quite lately, protested most strongly against the Bulgarian Government using language indicated that Roumelia was united to Bulgaria. In fact, it is quite clear that Russia has taken on herself to not only thoroughly defend Turkey from the other Balkan States and the Great Powers, but also to secure the inviolability of the Turkish possessions. This new departure in the direction of Eastern politics merits our deepest attention. Patriotism necessitates us to take into hearty consideration, in the interest of Russia and the Slavs in the East, the change which has not been made in favour of Turkey, and therefore from the time-honoured centuries old traditional policy which hitherto was all against the Turks.

"MONSTROUS MISREPRESENTATIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must congratulate myself upon having drawn out Mr. G. P. Gadgil, whom it would be interesting to know something about. Mr. Gadgil will have full and ample explanation in the *Indian Spectator*. In the meantime, I have only to inform him that both his specific charges are groundless. I never said to Mr. Melvill or to any one else that "cases of completion of marriage before the girl attains the age of ten do occur"; or that "the people would welcome legislation to put down infant marriages." What I did say was that "infant marriage tends to premature consummation," and that "there need be no fear of general discontent, if a few representatives of each caste take the lead." Are the leaders willing to lead? The people are all right.—Yours, &c.,

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay prefaced his sermon at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday evening last, with the intimation that the collection to be taken up would be in aid of the Colombo Bishopric Endowment Fund. In presenting the claims of this charity, his Lordship explained to the congregation the impending alteration as regards the Bishopric of the Colombo Diocese. The present incumbent during his tenure of the See will be a stipendiary of the Government; but future Bishop will have to look to the fund then being appealed for. To many members of the congregation this came as a thorough surprise. Something between sixty and seventy rupees was taken up. There seems to be considerable apathy upon this question of maintaining the various Sees in all Church of England communities just at present. Many people are of opinion, for example, that sufficient interest was not shown recently as regards England's right and turn to nominate a Bishop of Jerusalem; and I have heard it frequently stated that Germany was quite justified in taking the matter once and for all into her own hands. Her great Bishop Gobat, who died a few years ago, had impressed himself upon the Arab and Aramaic populations of the Holy City by his interest in their spiritual, temporal, and educational concerns, in a way in which no English ecclesiastic ever did. His natural English successor, Canon Tristram, in his own residence in Durham, made me understand that, if offered the See of Jerusalem, not all his knowledge of, and veneration for, the land about which he wrote so splendidly, would make him accept a position in which he would not have the support which alone could enable him to be useful. There is no reason to fear for the vitality of an useful dignity because State endowment is taken from it; but if it is to be tested as to its power to stand alone within a measurable term of years, those who reverence the dogma of Apostolic Succession should bestir themselves to bring the boons and benefits of having a recognised head for each Diocese plainly and practically before the beneficiares upon whose pious support it is to depend for the future.

We have again had our turn in being honoured by foreign visitor-students. Under conduct of Captain Urmston, two officers of the Japanese Imperial Army have been among us, taking notes. Captain S. Tukshimra has, I understand, a considerable knowledge of English; Lieutenant S. Tanouchie does not understand it. They visited the Arsenal on Saturday last, and showed a keenly intelligent interest in the machinery and the various processes which were carefully explained to them. Let us hope that as Japan is to have an inexpensive and Royal road to the results of our costly labours and experiments, she will never find it necessary to her advancement or happiness to "hoist us with our own petard" in any part of the world where our respective interests seem to conflict.

Lawn-tennis is rapidly levelling up to Cricket (in Poona at all events) as a gloriously incalculable game; and I have to congratulate myself upon not having essayed a prophecy as to the probable issue of the great tournament which has been going on for the past fortnight. The winners will probably be named in my next; but the results in detail so far have, in the most ludicrous way, falsified predictions. Some exceptionally close games, and even sets, have been battled out; but I am assured that the play has by no means come up, in quality, to that of former years. This comparison I am not in a position to make for myself, so I merely give the statement for what it is worth.

We try to work ourselves up into a pleasant state of awe over the news that there are from four to six alligators in the Mula Mutha river, over and above the one recently killed by fishermen. But when we are told of a small bullock, and even of a weak old man, being dragged under water by these little monsters, we wish the story had been confined to ducks and geese, and a possible dog or two. Now-a-days, when everything from the binding of a Bible, or a blotter-book, to slippers and stationery, is made with, or in imitation of crocodile hide, an alligator farm might be a prosperous speculation, in which our stray dogs might be usefully disposed of.

The Staff is to patronize the Gymnastic and Variety Entertainment at the Soldiers' Institute to-night. Neat and surprising feats on parallel bars, trapeze, and horizontal bar, will be gone through, coloured lights being effectively thrown upon groups in very wonderful and dangerous-looking conglomerations.

You have had, I fear, over much from me about feasts and fairs and filthy places; so for this time I shall only passingly mention that there will be a considerable gathering of people assembled at Dharao Wallah's Bridge this evening, worshippers of the snake-god, Nagobah. I had intended to study this gathering with a view to learning why it is specially the holiday for women, as my servants inform me; but for the present I shall spare your space.

I suppose we shall soon again, as occupiers of bungalows, have the periodical circular demanding that our hedges be cut and trimmed to regulation height and breadth. The rapid growth of vegetation just at this season naturally undoes the labors of previous months; but those who have had this useful work thoroughly carried out, have their reward in the beautiful appearance of the hedges, with close fresh shoots starting thickly from the pruned stocks. It may be possible to exaggerate the tale of harm done to a locality by rank vegetation; but, nevertheless, the more air and light allowed to play upon the soil around our dwellings, the better for our health, particularly just now.

There is same anxiety to know when Lady Reay will again be "At Home" to visitors. In a community where tours of duty come around so frequently, and in order so often unexpectedly disarranged, it is not surprising to hear that many officers and others, most commendably desirous of discharging an agreeable and important duty, had not an opportunity of making their bow at Gunesh Khind on either of the recent occasions of Lady Reay's being at home. Indeed, I know of more than one instance where absolute sickness, at the last moment, interfered to prevent the performance of a courtesy long calculated upon.

We are having some telling cricket records. Major Fitzherbert ran up the century yesterday in very free style, not, however, without giving some chances. Our faith is strong that we shall give a good account of ourselves both against you and Amednugger.

What is out of season is always most esteemed. When, some months ago, hardly a flower except champak or gold mohur could be found for our table decorations, nothing but freshly-cut blooms would do for us. And now, when our roses are plentiful and perfect, nothing will satisfy us but dry moss and leaves! All the same, a dinner table last week looked very beautiful with well preserved silver ferns tastefully used. In remote connection with this allusion to flowers, I may mention that the committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society has allowed a series of prizes for the best displays of edible wild vegetables to be offered at its coming exhibition. It has often struck me that with a few old meat tins, covered with colored paper, and filled with jungle flowers, the poorest tables in the country could be beautified. And perhaps, more important still, with the mushrooms, the water-cresses, and the dandelions, to be found everywhere, valuable additions to and variations of the humblest bills of fare could be made. Everybody has heard of the inconsequent-minded man who balanced the fact of his own not being able to speak French against the happy circumstance of his brother being a good performer on the German flute. Something better reaches me privately from home. A gentleman pointed down Conduit Street, off Regent's Street, last month, and told the country cousin whom he was personally conducting, "that his father had shot snipe where that street now stands." "Dear me!" exclaims the cousin, pleased to shew his interest in the tale, "and, do you know, my grandfather actually picked mushrooms on the Derby Race Course!" *Apropos*, the pale-looking agarics on our own Poona Race Course are not only quite harmless, but even wholesome, and, when properly cooked, delicious.

Larger and still larger numbers of their friends attend the charming "At Homes" of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at which some grand matches of lawn-tennis have been played. Rain, even, did not deter either guests or players on Monday last,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

Mr. C. B. Stuart Wortley has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Home Department.

Lord Harris has been appointed Under-Secretary for War; and Mr. A. B. Forwood Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Hon. W. Brodrick and not the Hon. Henry S. Northcote has been appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office.

AHMED MOUKHTAR PACHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG 4.

The statement made that Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha would shortly proceed to Armenia to assume the command of the Turkish Army on the Armenian frontier is premature. He will for the present remain in Egypt, where his services in connection with his important mission are giving so much satisfaction.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, AUG. 4.

Governor Tilden, the late leader of the Democratic Party, is dead.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, with the outward English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 12 noon yesterday; and the s. s. Kaisir-i-Hind, for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 9 p. m. yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

Two Cavalry regiments go to Burma, the 19th and 7th Lancers and 2,000 extra police.

Sir Herbert Macpherson goes in supreme command of the Burma forces.

Captain Raikes marched from Kendat on the 26th July, and reached Thoungdat (Khambat), whence he sent off messengers to communicate with Tummoo. The force was well received on the road. All well in Kendat and Tummoo. The troops at the latter place, under Captain Stevens, are recovering their health, consequently the order to move into the hill quarters at Jinole has been countermanded.

The local Burmese are co-operating with Captain Stevens against the dacoits, and are helping to convey the sick from Tummoo to Manipur.

The construction of a road from Tummoo to Lokehao, 15 miles, has been sanctioned.

The roads and bridges in the Manipur territory are being repaired by the Durbar.

The situation on the Afghan frontier is unchanged.

Captain Yate has been seriously ill, but is now out of danger.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, AUG. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, AUG. 5.

French mail steamer Natal from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ " "	68¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

The Mauritius mail closes at Aden at noon on the seventh inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, 4.

10 p.m.	80 5

THURSDAY, NIGHT 5.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	84·0

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by the Gelert Steam Ship Company to recover Rs. 25,000 damages for demurrage against the owners of the ship County of Caithness. The collision between the two vessels, which gave rise to the suit, occurred in Bombay harbour on the afternoon of the 22nd ult. The Gelert was that day lying off Mody Bay, when the County of Caithness, then about to proceed to Calcutta with a cargo of salt, came into collision with her, the Gelert being considerably damaged amidships on the starboard side. The defence was that, at the time of the collision, the County of Caithness was in charge of a duly qualified pilot, the employment of whom was compulsory by law; and that, if the collision was occasioned by the fault or incapacity of any person, it was occasioned by the pilot. In this respect the case was the first of its kind. The defendants affirmed that, by reason of the warrant of attachment issued against their ship, she had been detained in Bombay since the 23rd ultimo; and they therefore claimed to recover from the plaintiffs Rs. 390-10-11 for each day, until the attachment was removed. The case was heard for three days before his Lordship and two nautical assessors, Captain Scrivenor, of the P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, and Captain Sleightholme, of the ship Chersonese. The Judge and the assessors concurred in the conclusions at which the Court had arrived. They found that there was undue delay on the part of the crew of the County of Caithness in carrying out the orders of the pilot; and they therefore pronounced that the Caithness was to blame for the collision: cost to follow the event. The amount of damages will be hereafter enquired into. The Court expressed themselves indebted to counsel for the assistance they had afforded them, and particularly to Mr. Macpherson for his able reply on behalf of the plaintiffs.

A MEETING of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents was held last evening, at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, when the report for the year ending 30th June 1886 was submitted. The report states that a representation had been made to the Municipal Commissioner when the new Act was discussed about eighteen months ago, for the abolition or reduction of the impost levied at present on fire insurance companies, but the committee express their regret that as yet their "well-founded remonstrances have been of no avail against the stolid indifference of the authorities." The Association had since addressed a letter to Government calling attention to "the impolicy and injustice" of the tax. The Association regard with much satisfaction the progress of the Tansa Water Works, which will give an abundant supply of water in cases of fire. Mr. A. F. Beaufort suggested that the annual subscription for members should be reduced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 40 per year, and that the work of the Association being by no means of a heavy nature, it should be conducted by an honorary, instead of paid, secretary. Mr. Beaufort wished to bring forward a proposition to this effect, but he was asked by the chairman (Mr. J. L. Symons) to give a due notice of his motion, as it radically affected the constitution of the Association. The reports and accounts having been adopted, the meeting terminated.

MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE, C.S., Commissioner in Sind, has been granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days from September 1. Mr. G. M. Macpherson, the Judicial Commissioner, will act during his absence.

THE following Political appointments have been made at Aden:—Mr. L. P. Walsh to be fourth and to act as Third Assistant Resident, Captain J. S. King to act as Fourth Assistant Resident; Captain F. W. Snell to be sixth and to act as Fifth Assistant Resident; and Captain M. T. Lyde to act as Sixth Assistant Resident.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM, Educational Inspector, C.D., has been granted privilege leave for three months, from August 17.

FURLOUGH for three months on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik.

MR. J. K. GRAINGER has been appointed Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations, Bombay, in succession to Mr. Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Inspector, who has retired.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, C.S., C.I.E., and Mr. W. P. Symonds, C.S., have been permitted to return to duty within the period of their leave.

OWING to continued ill-health, an extension of leave for six months has been allowed to Mr. H. Barrett, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

COLONEL A. T. MANDER, R.E., and Colonel W. M. Ducat, R.E., have been temporarily appointed to be Superintending Engineers of the second and third class, respectively, consequent upon Colonel E. P. Gambier, R.E., proceeding on furlough.

THE Upper Sind Frontier is infested with crickets, which are doing considerable injury to the crops in the Sir lands.

MR. ADHAR SINGH GOUR, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab), Fellow Commoner of Downing College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, has returned from England to his duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces. Mr. Gour went to England at an age when good many people think of retiring from the busy scenes of life, and although labouring under difficulties of health, it is creditable to him that he has done what very few of any of our Indian students in England have done, having obtained a high place in the 2nd Division of the Law Tripos for 1886.

THE title of Rao Bahadoor has been conferred upon Rao Saheb Krishnarao Gajanam, City Police Inspector, Broach, as a personal distinction.

COLONEL WALLACE has nearly recovered from the effects of his recent trolly accident. Through traffic on the North-Western has again been resumed.

MR. COTERELL TUPP, the Accountant-General of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and Babu Siva Prosad, one of the Superintendents in his office, have gone to Naini Tal, to attend the meeting of the members of the Finance Committee at that station.

THE Bombay Anthropological Society will be interested to know that Mr. Donald Smeaton, of the N. W. P. Civil Service, who was for several years in the Burma Secretariat, will bring out shortly a book in which a good deal of new light will be thrown on that interesting people, the Karens, who have distinguished themselves so frequently in Burma in upholding the cause of law and order. Beyond that they were a nationality separate from the Burmese, that they differed from them markedly in the honesty of their men and the chastity of their women, and that they were ready converts to Christianity, few people up to the other day could have told us much about the Karens.

IT is said that the Indian Table of Precedence is again out of gear, and that it will shortly undergo revision. It is also stated that the title and honour list for the year has not yet been completed, as there are two Indian Princes who have been recommended for the Exalted Order of the Stars, as well as some minor planets, which only wait the signification of the Royal will and pleasure.

ZEBAK, the farthest point reached by Colonel Lockhart's Mission, is a small town at the head of the Vardoj river in Badakshan. It is fed by a large lake noted for its fish, on the western slopes of the Hindoo Koosh, and is an affluent of the Ab-i-Punjab, which is the southern source of the Oxus. From Zebak the distance to Chitral is thirty-five *cos* over very lofty passes. There are many passes over the Hindoo Koosh which are not in themselves difficult, the chief trouble being a matter of supplies and fuel. Colonel Lockhart, on leaving Cashmere, went first to Ghilgit, Yassin, and Chitral, then turned back to Hunza, from which he made his way by a most interesting and little known route over the Pamir, the "Roof of the World," to Kila-i-Punjab.

EFFORTS are being made at Simla to establish an Uncovenanted Service Association, the objects of which are stated to be as follows in the prospectus:—"The Association is intended to embrace all branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which have interests in common. It needs no lengthy arguments to prove that the first thing necessary to advance or protect those interests is co-operation. Questions daily arise affecting the interests of the service at large, which because they do not concern any individual in particular, are left unnoticed or imperfectly dealt with. To watch for and thoroughly ventilate and discuss all such questions this Association has been formed. But while it is intended that its special function shall be to deal with all matters in which the service in general or large sections of it are interested, it will also aid with advice and assistance individual interests where such assistance can be rendered without prejudice to the general body." It is stated that upwards of 300 signatures have already been obtained of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service residing at Simla who wish to join the Association.

AT the end of the year 1884-85, there were 9,282 square miles of forests under the control of the Forest Department in Madras. Of this amount, it appears that only 1,465 square miles are what is called protected from fire, which shows an increase of 562 square miles over that of the previous year. But the cost of this protection, which amounts to Rs. 16 a square mile, cannot be considered high. A good step seems to have been taken by enlisting some of the wild tribes in the Neilgherries in the work of fire protection, for the Todas and Badagas, who formerly caused a good deal of mischief by firing the forests, have not only now abstained from doing so, but assist in the work of protection, since they have discovered that they are not injured, but rather benefited, by the non-burning of the forests. Much does not seem to have been done in the way of replanting, but natural reproduction is generally spoken of as good, with the exception of South Coimbatore, where the results are unsatisfactory. The expenditure on the improvement and care of the forests came to Rs. 2,49,831, while the income derived from the departmental working was Rs. 3,79,185, thus showing a profit for the year of Rs. 1,29,354

THE students and teachers of a Protestant normal school lately made an excursion to Ems, where they had the honour of being introduced to the Emperor. His Majesty, after conversing with various members of the party, addressed the whole body in the following terms:—

Religion is the basis of all human order, and I rejoice that this basis has been growing firmer among us. The revolutionary party, however, which cherishes confused notions of right and wrong, is still busy, not only in Germany, but in all European States. If it should succeed in undermining faith and morality the rest would follow. Your task is to take care of this bases in yourselves and in those whose teachers you are destined hereafter to become, and that you should remain strong in the right. This I feel confident you will do.

No less than 300 Dutch subjects left Java in June last for North Borneo, where they intend to form a settlement on the Saleik River. Their object is said to be the cultivation of tobacco, which grows very well in Borneo.

A LETTER of Lord Macaulay protesting against the American proclivity of lionizing has just fallen into the hands of a New York collector of autographs. It was written in 1849. In it Lord Macaulay says:—"And what I hear of the form in which your countrymen show their kindness and esteem for men whose names are at all known, deters me from visiting you. I need not tell you that I mean no national reflection. Perhaps the peculiarity to which I allude is honourable to the American character; but it must cause annoyance to sensitive and fastidious men. Brougham or O'Connell would have liked nothing better. But Cowper would have died or gone mad; Byron would have insulted his admirers, and have been shot or tarred and feathered; and, though I have stronger nerves than Cowper, and, I hope, a better temper than Byron's, I should suffer much pain and give much offence."

THEIR term of agreement with the Century Company having lapsed, Messrs. Scribner and Co. propose to start a new magazine next year. It is reported that it is to be an illustrated monthly, at a lower price than *The Century.*

THE opening of the first Dublin Public Swimming Baths was marked by an amusing incident. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Sullivan, M.P., and the town clerk stripped, and were the first to plunge into the water. A swimming match followed, the Lord Mayor beating the town clerk.

THE financial prospects of the Panama Suez Canal scheme are thus unfavourably commented upon by the financial editor of a London daily:—Money is doubtless urgently wanted, but it must be hard indeed to raise except on the most ruinous terms. Three series of Panama Canal Obligations have been already put upon the Market. The first was a five per cent. Loan, which was issued at 437f. 50c. for the 500f. or 20*l*., Bond. It is now quoted at 320f. The second was in the form of a three per cent. Bond, issued at 328f., and now quoted at 177f. Last in the series comes a Four per cent. Bond, which was issued on 25th September, 1884, at 333f., and is now worth 225f. In other words, this last issue of Bonds can be brought to pay more than 8 per cent. How, then, is M. de Lesseps to persuade the French public to lend him another 24,000,000*l*., or any part of it, now that the opportunity of dangling before men's eyes a Government authorised lottery has been denied him? He must be, indeed, a man of indomitable courage to make the experiment. Already the nominal capital of the Company's Shares and Obligations together is 36,000,000*l*. His lottery loan would have raised the capital to 60,000,000*l*. or thereby, of which 48,000,000*l*. would be debt bearing various rates of interest. M. de Lesseps does not believe in the impossible, or else we should say that the procuring of this money is beyond his powers.

IMMENSE volumes of smoke and vapour continue to be emitted by the volcanoes in the New Zealand Wonderland. Mr Humphries, the chief surveyor, took observations by which he found that the columns ascended a height of 22,000 feet above the top of Mount Tara Wera. The width of the column was from 1¾ to 2 miles, which shows the immense amount of smoke and steam being emitted from the mountain and its surroundings. The top of the cloud was tinged a rose color, and gradually deepened till at the horizon the whole was of a deep roseate hue, being probably the reflection of the fire underneath the horizon. Owing to the curvature of the earth, 12,000 feet of the base of the columns was hidden from view, but the portion visible indicated that the volcano was very active. Occasionally large volumes appeared to be belched forth and would alter the shape from time to time.

THE rabbit pest has been one of the minor curses of Australia for many years past, but now there appears to be some prospect of relief. In the Legislative Council of Victoria the other day, Mr. Buchanan drew the attention of the Government to the extraordinary disappearance of the pest in the south-eastern province and in the Colac district without any efforts being made by the residents to exterminate them. All this havoc is caused, it is believed, by a disease which has suddenly appeared amongst the rabbits and which is sweeping them away wholesale. Mr. Buchanan inclines to the belief that the disease is tuberculosis, and he wants the Government to have the matter fully inquired into. This, the Minister of Lands, promised to do.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. O'CONNELL and Captain E. S. Luard have been promoted to be Majors in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. A. C. HUNT has been promoted to be Colonel from July 30.

MAJOR F. T. EBDEN, S.C., and Lieutenant E. R. Penrose, S. C., have been ordered by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Surgeon-Major H. J. Blanc, M. O., for six months; Major M. W. Stevens, Infantry, sixty-one days; Lieutenant W. St. L. Chase, V. C., three months; and Lieutenant A. E. Leslie, S.C., six months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C HAY, S.C., has been allowed to retire from the service from August 23, and Major S. Carter from August 15.

LIEUTENANT G. S. BROOME, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer 29th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps on the completion of eighteen months' probation.

THE COMMERCIAL BENEFITS OF LOW EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a poor merchant who makes a living by indenting on England through an agent here, and selling the goods received to the best advantage. Generally I have to pay for my goods before I get them, as the Bank will not give up the bills of lading unless I do. But, a few months ago, I came across a kind hearted commercial traveller (a Frenchman), who offered his goods to me at what appeared a low rate, and promised to give me a little credit in the bargain.

But I am a poor ignorant man, and what puzzled me was that this commercial traveller gave all his prices in francs, while I have been dealing only in pounds and rupees, so I went to my indent merchant in the Fort, and asked him what a franc was, and he told me, "Oh! about eight annas. Why do you want to know?" Of course, I kept my own counsel, and having ascertained that I could sell at twelve annas what the Frenchman sold me for a franc, I went home quite happy at the prospect of such a profit, and gave the Frenchman an order.

Well the goods arrived, and with them a bill for 1,070 francs, which I was asked to remit at my convenience (how polite these Frenchmen are!), or to pay to Messrs. K. and Co. (my indent merchant), and proceeded to vend my goods. However, I was disappointed as to getting twelve annas per franc, but I sold them for Rs. 700, still leaving me, as I thought, a nice little profit of Rs. 165, and after waiting some few weeks, went to Messrs. K. and Co. to pay my bill.

I took my Rs. 535 and asked Messrs. K. and Co. to remit 1,070 francs to my French friend, when, to my horror, Rs. 593 were demanded. "But, Sahib," I said, "you yourself told me a franc was worth eight annas, and Rs. 535 must therefore equal 1,070 francs, which is all I owe. You are, I know, a man of your word. Why do you joke with a poor man?" "I am not joking," he said, "exchange has gone down, and 1,070 francs now represent Rs. 593. I did not tell you eight annas was exactly a franc, but 'about eight annas,' and you know exchange varies." "Yes," I said, "varies a little. You said eight annas or a little more. Take Rs. 550, and don't joke with a poor man." However, my friend was not to be satisfied, and I went home quite disheartened. The next day I went to the French Bank, and could not get a draft even for Rs. 593, so I thought it best to keep quiet. A few weeks more passed away, and I wanted some more goods, and thought I had better go and settle up, so I went again to Messrs. K. and Co., and said, "Here, Sahib, is your Rs. 593; it is very hard, but what is a poor man to do?" "Rs. 593! Oh, that won't do; exchange has gone down, and 1,070 francs are now worth Rs. 648." I argued and cried, went down on my knees, but all to no purpose. The Sahib will have no less than Rs. 648, and my poor profit of Rs. 165 would dwindle down to Rs. 52 if I were to pay the Sahib his demand. Now I hear that exchange has gone down again, and I am afraid to go near the Sahib. Would you, dear Mr. Editor, tell me how I can pay that Frenchman his 1,070 francs without robbing myself of all my poor

PROFITS.

P. S.—This is not a little fable. It actually happened.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

LAST WORD ON THE REVENUE REVISION AND ENHANCEMENTS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Legislative Council, which meets at Poona to-morrow, will carry the Revenue Code Amendment Bill through its second reading, and may carry it through its third or final stage also. Without being wearisome, I crave your indulgence for space for probably my last word on it. It will be an attempt to invite attention to the more salient points in a discussion which has lasted for more than a year. First, then, as to the question which was put to an hon'ble Member at the last sitting to point out a case in which improvements were taxed. It was not easy for any non-official to put forward direct cases of the kind. All he could do was to presume, from cases now and then coming to his notice, that under the present system improvements must be taxed. More than a year ago, your correspondent "Tellus" gave, among others, the following figures, the correctness of which was not questioned. They were taken from the village of Rahuri, in the Ahmednagar district, and formed the subject of a petition to Government in 1881. The figures are:—

Survey No.	Old Assessment.	Revised Assessment.
76	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 12 0
77	" 1 0	" 2 8
78	" 1 8	" 8 0
79	" 2 0	" 9 0
	Total 8 8	Total... 31 8

Here the old rates on the four Nos., which were fixed as far back as 1881, amounted to Rs. 8-8, representing, according to the Settlement Officer's idea, the intrinsic value of the soil. At the end of thirty years, no enhancement on old rates was claimed except on "general considerations," meaning the rise of prices and improved communications. That enhancement took the form of a percentage increase in the revision settlement. No. 76 was assessed at three times the old rate, No. 77 at two-and-a-half times, No. 78 at more than five times, and No. 79 at four-and-a-half times the old rates. These Survey numbers are situated close to each other, so that if any increase on account of the prices or improved communications affects one number, it equally affects the three others. It would be natural to expect, in such analogous cases, a uniform enhancement. If the new rate is double or treble of the old in the one case, it would also be double or treble of the old in all the others. But how stands the case? The new rates bear unequal proportions. The result is to cause a serious disturbance in the relative values of individual numbers. It was explained by Mr. Stewart, the Survey Commissioner, that owing to the laxity with which land included in assessed numbers was classed as unarable under the earlier settlements, the revision of those settlements must sometimes result in apparently excessive increases in individual cases, and occasionally in villages and groups of villages, though the most moderate rates are adopted. "Tellus" considered the argument unsound; "first, on general principles, because no one should be allowed, for his own profit, to plead the *laches* of his agent; and, secondly, as a matter of practical expediency there can be no confidence among the ryots or the public if the acts of each set of officials are to be repudiated by their successors." On the merits, too, "Tellus" rejoined that the argument could not stand, for, no doubt, as Mr. Stewart sincerely believes, the system of valuation followed thirty years ago may have been faulty, what is there to show that thirty years hence Lieutenant Brown and Major Jones will not similarly set aside Mr. Stewart's present classification on the ground of its rough, lax, and unscientific character. Where, then, is the sense of security to the ryot? Again, granting, for the sake of argument, that owing to the laxity with which lands included in assessed numbers, and classed as unarable under the earlier settlements, were under the revised settlements assessed as arable and thus mistakes made in the original settlement were corrected in the revision, I ask, how comes it that the new rates on such lands *were disproportionately higher* than those on lands in the assessment of which no such mistakes were found?

I now come to the second point. It will be seen from above that the root of the whole uncertainty is to be found in the process called revision classification. It is here that the source of the whole mischief centres, the source of excessive burdens on individuals, the cause of much of the anxiety and harassment of the ryots which the Government of India tried to grapple with in 1883. This view is confirmed by the letter of your correspondent, "A Classer of several Years' Standing," which appeared in your paper of yesterday. From the rules which he gives of revision classification survey, it appears that the Survey Record, prepared upon the basis of these rules, must be a complete register not only of improvements in each individual holding, but a full picture (*takta*) of its economic history. It appears that the results sought to be obtained by revision classing operations are:—"(1) to adjust the old classification to our present standard, and (2) to prepare a new Revenue record which shall show the existing state of land under heads of its holdings and of the different kinds of cultivation now prevailing." That these revision classification rules, it would appear, are not a dead-letter, but are fully carried out into practise in re-settlement operations is confirmed by the statement of Mr Fforde, of the Survey Department, that "each individual field is treated exhaustively on its own merits." On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Peile is pleased to remark that "our revised assessments do not follow the economic history of the field but that of the district." The revision classification rules demand that the economic history of each field be recorded in the form of a *takta* (literally looking-glass), so that it may be seen at a glance and used for classification purposes. A clear explanation is then needed from the hon'ble and able mover of the Bill, reconciling these different statements for the satisfaction and understanding of those who have no access to papers connected with the minute working of the Survey Department, and whose other avocations do not permit of their studying such important subjects after the manner of official experts.

A third point which the discussion has conclusively, as I think, established, is the very small share Revenue Officers in this Presidency have in Settlement work, especially in its earlier stages. In proof of this I quoted an extract from a despatch of the Bombay Government of 1874. This is objected to as belonging to ancient history. My statement, however, receives confirmation from "Keswal," whom I take to be an able Revenue officer of long standing, when he says that he never knew a case in which an Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge was consulted before the Settlement report was made up. But to satisfy my critics I would given an instance from what they would regard as modern history. It is urged that Collectors do make their reports on settlement work. Yes. I admit they do; but what is the kind of report they make? I was reading the other day papers on the settlement of the old Bagalkot Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate recently out. And I will invite your attention to the following para. from a report, dated 7th September 1883, by Mr. G. F. Muir, Acting Collector, Kaladgi District:—"I have perused the (Survey) report but have not been able to give to its study the time and attention that a question of such importance demands. And, in any case, my opinion about it would be of little or no value, seeing that I have not been able to refer to the correspondence about the original settlement and the Government orders thereon. The reasons for this I need not go into here." Pray, do not for a moment suppose that I bring forward this extract as in any way reflecting upon the Collector, than which nothing is or can be further from my thoughts, but to show you the extremely awkward position in which Revenue Officers having to criticise Settlement work are placed.

I now come to the most important point of all, namely, the attempt made by the Government of India in 1883 to see what can be done to reduce and abridge, as far as practicable, the annoyance, expense, and uncertainty inseparable from the re-survey and re-classification of soil, and to enable the revenue payer to forecast with tolerable accuracy what a future enhancement of revenue will be by clearly defining and limiting the grounds on which such enhancement will be based. The Government of the North-West Provinces, to whom the matter was referred, admitted that the State should share in the increased value of the land brought about by a rise in prices and improved communications. "The problem," said Sir William Muir, "is how this shall be done without the demoralising influences of our present system of settlement—a system *which taxes improvements* equally with such other increase, and which induces much discontent by the sudden rise of assessment in individual cases, and the consequent diminution of income." (The italics are mine.) This will show you that the Government of the North-West Provinces, where the system is ryotwari, did not require to be convinced that improvements were taxed in revision settlement work. It was of opinion that "so long as a valuation of various classes of soil forms part of the business of settlement, so long it will be impossible to effect any material change in the character of its operations." Desirous of ascertaining the effect of re-settlement operations in all ryotwari provinces, the Government of India had just about the time appointed Mr. E. Stock, C.S., on special duty. The results of his enquiries were reported in a voluminous "Memorandum upon Current Land Revenue Settlements in the temporarily settled parts of British India." On the submission of this Memorandum the Government of India proposed that re-measurements and re-classifications should be dispensed with after an initial settlement had been made. Amongst other Provincial Governments, the Government of Bombay was asked how far it was prepared to act up to the general principles laid down by the Government of India for other Provinces. To this the Survey Commissioner, Mr. Stewart, made a long reply, endorsed by the Bombay Government, in which, among many other suggestions offered by him, he said:—

(1) Re-measurement and re-valuation of land at each revision of assessment are not contemplated by the Bombay system, and after the present work has been placed on a satisfactory footing, no such operations will be necessary at all.

(2) When the field operations are concluded throughout the Bombay Presidency, there will be no necessity for a separate Survey and Settlement Department. The duties of fixing and tabulating the revised assessments may be performed by the Revenue and Agricultural Departments respectively.

(3) There is no material objection to the introduction into the Bombay system of settlement some degree of certainty of future assessments as contemplated by the Government of India. But it is doubtful whether the character of the tenure in Bombay is in favour of such a change, and whether the sacrifice we would make would be productive of any real benefit.

Now, what I have all along suggested is that the present is an opportunity when statutory effect may be given to these clear and simple declarations made by the Survey Commissioner and assented to by the Government of Bombay. The learned Mover of the Bill thinks that "if the intentions of Government are expressed in general terms, which convey them adequately, it will be better to avoid particular terms which may be found embarrassing to the people as well as to the Government." But any embarrassment of the kind supposed here is surely capable of being removed by the addition of a clause which may be so worded as to safeguard the interest of the State as well as of individual occupants of land. The Law officers of Government can do this easily. For the correction of obvious errors, the detection of frauds or removal of doubts, the clause may empower the Government to direct the Settlement Officer to re-measure and re-classify any particular field which may be the subject of such errors, frauds, or doubts. The insertion of specific declarations of policy, hitherto confined to executive orders, will be best calculated to import a feeling of security, or to remove doubts on the inmunity of improvements from taxation which is the declared object of the present Bill. The non-insertion of any specific declarations of the kind, on the other hand, will only have the effect of stereotyping the present uncertainty in the ryots' minds, since no capitalist, looking at the section in its present form, will consider that any stimulus is afforded him to any efforts he may make towards improved farming. In conclusion, I may be permitted to say, that I have no personal interest in the decision of this question either way. My interest here is purely of an academical character. It was more than twenty years ago that I first wrote on the land question. In course of this period I have myself seen salutary changes brought about in the policy of Government, and I have no doubt the present discussion will have an equally salutary effect on that policy. Critics must bear this in mind. I regret the length over which this letter has gone, but the importance of the question may be deemed a sufficient excuse for it.—Yours, &c.,

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

CRICKET AT WADHWAN.

As an outcome of a proposal of the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, who is a most enthusiastic cricketer, a very interesting match was played here on the 2nd instant, on the grounds of the Talukdari Garasia College. From want of time, the game was unfortunately drawn, but had there been 15 minutes more of daylight, the College would in all probability have scored a very creditable victory. The game was commenced in capital weather, and on as good a pitch as could be found in most places up-country. The College winning the toss put their opponents in, who, although everything was in favour of run-getting, were able to put up only 82 runs, and even this was mainly owing to the excellent cricket of the Thakor Saheb, who played very carefully for 32. Mr. Younghusband's score of 16 runs also was a great help to his side, and was the result of most correct cricket. None of others were able to get into double figures. The College on going in, lost four of their best bats for less than 30, but thanks to the excellent stand made by Chandrasingh and Athesingh for 20 and 25 runs respectively, and the help afforded by three of their comrades, who were just able to get into double figures, they headed their opponents by 23 runs. In their second innings, the Thakor Saheb's eleven were very unfortunate, losing three of their best bats in a most unexpected manner. The Thakor Saheb and Mr. White being disposed of by magnificent catches, the latter just after lifting the ball to the on for 5, and was getting well set. Mr. Younghusband also was very unfortunately run out by his partner's indecision. Owing to the steady batting of Mr. Rhenius, however, the innings did not close till 84 had been put up. Mr. Rhenius going in first, carried out his bat for 44, giving only one chance in his long innings. This left the College 62 runs to get in order to win, having about three-quarters of an hour to do it in, and it was in a great measure owing to the rapid scoring of Mr. Strip and Athesingh, 19 and 21, respectively, that they were within 9 runs of that amount when play had to be abandoned.

An excellent tiffin, provided by the kindness of the Thakor Saheb in a *shamiana* erected on the ground, and the presence of his band in the afternoon, contributed materially to the enjoyments of the day.

Subjoined is the score:—

THAKOR SAHIB'S ELEVEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr. Rhenius, c Shivsingh	8	not out	44
Becharji, c Nasibkhan	0	b Bharatsingh	1
Bhaiji, b Mr. Strip	2	b Lakhmishunker	2
Thakor Saheb, c Kasalsingh	32	c Lakhmishunker	1
Mr. Younghusband, b Kasalsingh	16	run out	7
Mr. Beadle, b Mr. Strip	2	c Mr. Strip	8
Mr. White, c Gagubha	0	c Gagubha	9
Mr. Potter, st Mr. Strip	9	b Lakhmishunker	0
Mr. Burke, c Mr. Strip	3	b Kasalsingh	1
Kalka, run out	3	c Kasalsingh	2
Alli, not out	2	b Mr. Strip	2
Byes	5	Byes	3
		Wides	2
		No balls	2
Total	82	Total	84

TALUKDARI GARASIA COLLEGE.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr. Strip, c Younghusband.	6	run out	19
Lakhmishunker, b Rhenius.	1		
Bharatsingh, c Thakor Saheb	8	not out	2
Chandrasingh, run out	20	not out	2
Kasalsingh, b Younghusband	2		
Gagubha, b Thakor Saheb	13	c Beadle	0
Athesingh, not out	25	st Younghusband	21
Jethsurkachar, st White	11		
Khumansingh, b Younghusband	0	c White	4
Nasibkhan, b Younghusband	11	b Rhenius	1
Shivsingh, c Thakor Saheb.	5		
Byes	3	Byes	1
		Wides	3
Total	105	Total	53

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

CRICKET.

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB *vs.* THE CITY OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A match between the above Clubs was played last Sunday on the Esplanade. The Elphinstonians opened the innings by sending in Cooper and Madon. They began well, as the first wicket fell for 30. Doctor then joined Madon and another good stand was made. Both men played very carefully and steadily, a number of bowlers were tried but without effect. At 84 Madon was run out, and retired for a very carefully played 23. The score then rose gradually as each of the remaining batsmen contributed something. At 116 Doctor, who had come in first, was bowled by Kanga. His 42 was made in his usual steady and correct style. The whole innings closed for 139. At 3-15 the City of Bombay commenced their innings. Divecha and Major played steadily, and the first wicket fell at 14. Virji then joined Divecha. The new comer made the game more lively, as he was rather bent on hitting. These two men had put together 42 before Virji was caught at midwicket. The other batsmen did not give much trouble, as in 23 more runs they were all disposed of, Divecha was the only man who stayed long, and playing very steadily, contributed 36. Kanga also was playing well, but was unfortunately run out. S. Doctor's bowling deserves a word of praise, as in 14 overs he took 7 wickets for 28 runs. Cooper's wicket-keeping is also worth noticing, as he kept the wicket without a single extra being placed against him. With 74 runs to the bad, the City of Bombay men were going in again, when a heavy shower of rain made the ground so wet that play had to be stopped.

The following is the score:—

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

E. M. Madon, run out P. Kanga	23
B. D. Cooper, c P Kanga, b M. Kanga	12
S. B. Doctor, b P. Kanga	42
F. B. Vasaigara, b M. Kanga	8
N. B. Shroff, b Thanawala	5
K. B. Bhedwar, b P. Kanga	6
K. D. Dotiwala, run out P. Kanga	10
D. H. Daruwala, c Pandole, b M. Kanga	4
E. D. Shroff, b M. Kanga	4
S. P. Mistry, b P. Kanga	6
F. M. Dadina, c Rao, b P. Kanga	0
A. L. Billimoria, not out	1
B. 7, L B. 2, Wides 9	18
	139

CITY OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

J. M. Divecha, b S. Doctor	36
F. C. Major, b S. Doctor	1
D. P. Virji, c Billimoria, b Doctor	8
B. Rao, b S. Doctor	6
M. Kanga, b S. Doctor	0
P. Kanga, run out by Cooper	6
D. D. Dubash, b K. Bhedmar	1
F. J. Thanawala, Bhedwar, b Doctor	1
K. Balaporia, not out	1
D. Pandole, c and b Doctor	2
B. Unwala, b Bhedwar	0
P. M. Anderson, c N. Shroff, b Doctor	3
Total	65

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday last. Dr. D. Macdonald presided. The following new members were elected:—The Hon'ble F. Forbes-Adam, Captain W. P. Kennedy, Mr. S. S. Bengallee, Mrs. Yorke Smith, Mr. F. de Bovis Dr. A. W. F. Street, Mr. P. C. Petit, Rev. H. Juergens, S.J., Mr. F. J. Daley, Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., Mrs. A. F. Turner, Khan Bahadur R. J. Ashburner, Mr. Dady J. Limjee, and Mr. Framjee D. Petit.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collection during the past month:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Crowned Crane.	Ardea pavonina ...	Victoria Gardens.
1 Chamelion	Chamaeleo vulgaris.	Mr. H. Barrett.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus quincunciatus.	Miss Dewar.
A quantity of Tree Crabs.	From Mahableshwar.	Do.
1 Lizard (alive)...	Varanus dracœna..	Mr. W. Killen.
3 Cobras	Naga tripudians...	Mr. [illegible] Littledale.
1 Panther	Felis pardus	Victoria Gardens.
1 WildAss(Cutch)	Equus onager ...	Col. Nutt.
4 Snakes	Cerberus rhynchops.	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
......	Gerarda bicolor (?)	Do.
......	Onychocephalus acutus.	Do.
2 Lizards	Varanus dracœna..	Do.
A quantity of Crustaceans.	From Alibag	Do.
70 Birds	From Ceydon	Mr. A. Newnham.
23 Snakes	Do.	Do.
42 Lizards	Do.	Do.
A quantity of Bactrachians.	Do.	Do.
A Fœtus of the Mouse Deer.	Do.	Do.
A quantity of Insects.	Do.	Do.
A quantity of Corals, Shells Fish and Radiata.	Do.	Do.
A Goat	From Africa	Victoria Gardens.
A quantity of Sea Shells.	From Aden......	Mr. J. D. Katelee.
1 Snake	Dipsus gokool ...	Col. Walcott.
1 Hoopoo	Mounted in England.	Capt. Miller.
Specimens of Aaraq and Attar	Made from the Pandanus Odoratissimus.	Mr. Frank Rose.
Specimens of Jasper Pudding-Stone.	From Banda	Do.
1 Hog Deer......	Axis porcinus. ...	Victoria Gardens.
A quantity of Geological Specimens.	From the Volcano on Barren Island, Bay of Bengal.	Mr. F. J. Daley.
3 Japanese Fish (alive).	......	Father Dreckmann.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.—From Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. R. MacEwen, Mr. John Fleming, Mr. S. Hodgart, Miss Whitcombe, Mr. A. H. Follet, Mr. J. A. Guider, and Mr. John Dawson.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.—"Paper on the Birds of Aden," by Major J. W. Yerbury, R.A.; "The Utilization of Minute Life," by Dr. T. L. Phipson; "A Manual on the Diseases of the Elephant," by Mr. J. H. Steel.

EXHIBITS.—A Japanese Dwarf Tree, by Colonel Walcott, and another by the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood; 1 Orchid (in flower) (Phaleonopsis rosea), by Mr. M. C. Turner; 1 four-horned Ram (from Arabia), by Mr. C. E. Kane; 1 double Cocoanut (from Seychelles Islands), by Mr. A. S. Panday.

THE FUNGI OF BOMBAY.

Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar exhibited a few fresh fungi collected in and round Bombay. The spores of the Bhopud or Lycoperdon or Puffball and Hydnum Aureatum were exhibited under the microscope, showing the extreme minuteness of the spores of the latter as compared with the spores of the former. Dr. Kirtikar observed that Fungi form a very interesting form of plant life, and though spoken of somewhat contemptuously as consisting of mushrooms and toadstools, supply the student of Nature with an infatuating subject for observation and amusement. It was a subject, he said, by no means easy of study in this country, especially as previous Indian botanists had paid no special attention to the Cryptogams. Whatever the difficulties, fungi and the other cryptogams or flowerless plants afford an interesting field, and would amply repay any trouble that is taken in investigating this unexplored field of some of the most interesting objects in nature. Places around Bombay at this time of the year, when there is so much heat and moisture in the air and in the ground, supply abundant materials for a thorough investigation of this hitherto neglected department of Botany. They are not mere toadstools all these fungi, he said, though he showed a tiny toad which he had found sitting on one of the Agarici exhibited. The toads, he said, found not only a stool to sit on, but also a table where they could find their food, as there were numerous earthworms crawling on the adjacent Polypori. The fungus known to the natives of the country as Phanasamba was a polyporus, and used as a medicinal agent. The Puffball, known as Bhodiphod or Bhopud (*i. e.*, cleaver of the soil), and scientifically known as a variety of Lycoperdon, was, he said, considered a delicacy when properly seasoned and cooked fresh from the field. It appeared on the first fall of the rains in the monsoons. The true mushroom which is sold in the English markets as Agaricus Campestris is also found in this country abundantly, but it is yet too early to find the same just now. It must, however, be admitted that several pounds of much nutritious food are thrown away as useless on account of want of proper knowledge of the various classes of edible and poisonous fungi. It is not everybody that can relish the musty smell of the varied members of the Fungal tribe, nor is it that the delicacies will always agree with the inner man. But there is hardly any doubt that every student of Nature will find immense delight in scanning the minute threads and spores, and the mycelium or spawn that go to build up the delicate structure of these cellular plants. It is not from the gastronomic point of view that he discoursed, he said, on the fungi

nor was it that he wanted to tell whether this or that mushroom was edible or poisonous, and whether it would do credit to a generous and hospitable host to place before his guest at dinner Indian mushroom toast, or stewed or curried toadstools à la *Indienne!* Nor did he pretend, he said, to initiate an energetic mercantile firm into the mysteries of fungus-trade, and encourage a body of speculators to bottle up a few edible varieties and send them to Crosse and Blackwel to try their fate in an English market. All he urged on that evening on behalf of those interesting objects in Nature which lie unnoticed, was that they had an everlasting interest to the student of Science, and if by such occasional display of fungi the Natural History Society of Bombay encouraged the study of an unexplored field, the Society will have accomplished one of its principal objects. To the student of Medicine the fungi have a special interest, now that fresh accessions are being daily made to our already vast knowledge of Bacilli. A thorough acquaintance with their life, history, and their surroundings, and an acquaintance with their habits and functions are essential before we determine whether they are the cause of disease, concomitants of it, or the mere harmless results o" it as any other objects in Nature. Fungi of the minutest kind have been known to exist on other larger fungi, apparently not affecting their host with disease or causing its death. Why should not bacilli exist in man without causing disease? All this has to be known. It was not his intention, however, he said, to enter on a medical disquisition, but that he touched the subject incidentally. He then showed from amongst the specimens of fungi some of the typical Agarica, several polypori beautifully tinted, a beautiful golden yellow-spiked Hydnum, the gelatinous ear-like Auricularia, some needle-like Clavariei, thus illustrating one of the important divisions of fungi known as the Hymenomycetes, so called from their possessing the hymenium or fruit-bearing or rather spore-bearing surface exposed to the air.

MEMORY AND REASON IN ANIMALS.

Mr. Sterndale then read a paper on "Memory and Reason in Wild Animals." He said that the beginnings of instinct, or he would rather call it reason, begun very low down in the scale of animal life, as low down as the Rhizopoda, and he traced it gradually upwards through the Mollusca and Insecta to birds, and from them to the larger animals. He gave some interesting cases of instinct, which he was careful to separate from reason, in monkeys, which rejected certain deadly poisons hurtful to them, and readily took other poisons equally deadly to man and other creatures, but which had no effect on them. He then gave cases of reasoning in monkeys and other mammals, and passed on to examples of memory, illustrating his cases by tigers, elephants, horses, &c. He pointed out that in desert islands, untrodden by human foot, there was no instinctive dread of man shown by wild animals. One curious genus of marine mammalia, Stellers Rhytina, has been exterminated by sailors, owing to this over-confidence; but the advent of man is followed by the loss of this trusting nature, and this is the outcome of reasoning faculties. The wild birds soon see that to confide is to be knocked on the head. Birds, he said, exceeded mammals, with the exception of monkeys, in imitative power. Parrots are made to talk, other birds to whistle. There is no such mimicry amongst mammals, with perhaps the exception of the dog, the bark of which is said to be the unconscious mimicry of the gruffness of the human voice. Wild dogs and wolves cannot bark, but only howl. Domestic dogs which run wild lose in a few generations the power of barking, and revert to the howl, as in the case of those on the island of Juan Fernandez; on the other hand, wolf cubs brought up with domesticated dogs learn to bark. He concluded by saying: I must, however, not tax your patience any longer. Did time permit of it, I could give many curious instances of the sagacity of wild animals, their skill in avoiding traps, and their own cunning in circumventing others. The most marvellous creature is the North American wolverine or glutton, regarding which much has been written by Dr. Elliot Coues. I think he heads the list for intelligent rascality, and I recommend such of our members as are interested to turn up the abridged account of it in the second volume of Cassells' Natural History, and they will be amply repaid for five minutes' reading. We have nothing like this thorough-paced villain amongst our comparatively well-behaved denizens of the jungles. I will wind up with a short certificate to his bad character from Dr. Coues:—"The desire for accumulating property seems so deeply implanted in this animal that, like tame ravens, it does not appear to care much what it steals, so that it can exercise its favourite propensity to commit mischief. An instance occurred within my own knowledge, in which a hunter and his family, having left their lodge unguarded during their absence, on their return found it completely gutted;—the walls were there, but nothing else. Blankets, guns, kettles, axes, can, knives and all the other paraphernalia of a trapper's tent had vanished, and the tracks left by the beast showed who had been the thief. The family set to work, and by carefully following up all his paths, recovered, with some trifling exceptions, the whole of the lost property." It is well, I may say, for our Indian police that we have not wolverines among our criminal classes in this country. The proceedings soon afterwards came to a a close.

CAVALRY REMOUNTS.

IN the course of a long article upon the "Indian Cavalry Remount System," the *Broad Arrow* pronounces for the stud system, opining that the failings of the Government stud establishments were due only to special causes. After pointing out what he calls the grave abuses of the former experiment, the writer continues:—

As a proof that a stud properly conducted will pay, it may be mentioned that the 11th Bengal Lancers have a stud farm of their own, the property of the regiment, at Probynabad, in the Punjab. About 20,000 acres of land was chosen, and on it were placed about sixty mares and six stallions, two of which belonged to Government. It stands to reason that the remounts turned out must be obtained at a moderate price, as the limit of a sowar's remount is is 220 rupees (£22) approximately, and the horses could not go much beyond this sum out of regimental funds. About twenty are turned into the ranks every year. This regiment is considered one of the best mounted in the Bengal Army. During the latter years of the stud system the Cape and Australian trade began to be developed; the former died out; the latter has continued and increased. This animal (the Australian) is what the the British Cavalry and Artillery is now mounted on. The system now in vogue, which replaced the stud, is called the "Department of Horse-breeding Operations." The object of this is to render India independent of the Australian sea-borne trade, in the event of war with a naval Power, who might cut off the supply. This system, which we shall briefly explain, is at the best only a make shift for the former Stud Department, which, as before remarked, it was a fatal mistake to have abolished, and which undoubtedly will have ere long to be reverted to but in a rational form. The system, in brief, consists in the placing of a Government stallion in different parts of breeding districts for the use of native farmers' mares. The department is managed entirely by four Army veterinary surgeons who go on tour in their various districts, giving notice beforehand of the dates of their arrival in the several places. They award prizes for the best mares, the money given by Government. Another object is to pass mares which he considers fit for breeding purposes the only restriction placed on the free services of the horse being that the mare so approved (after being branded) cannot be sold for a remount or to any Government servant. This restriction acts as a preventive to getting a good class of mares. There is, however, no restriction placed on the sale of the foals, so that, as a native farmer being poor cannot afford to keep the foal beyond two years (at the most), and Government do not buy them (until lately) until they are four, the foals are mostly bought by dealers, who sell them into native states, where they are lost to the country. The foals are in many cases half-starved and badly developed, being thus useless for remount purposes. It can thus be seen that though plenty of foals are bred there, foals are lost for military purposes, and the expense of purchasing stallions is practically wasted. The Australian remount is supposed to cost £50 for artillery, and £60 for cavalry and horse artillery, but in reality it costs more, as they are kept a year before being turned into the ranks at the present time, owing to the dispersion of mares and the abolition of the stud farms. The Australian horse is in every way superior for remount purposes to the Indian country-bred, but there is no reason why an animal should not be bred in India equal, if not superior, to the Australian and costing less money. First, then, have competent buyers in Great Britain and Australia to pick out weight carrying blood stallions (not necessarily thoroughbred), who must be careful to select power and bone at the expense of fashionable blood. The mare might be left with the former as now but the foals should be bought as yearlings and brought up at stud farms; which could be formed at little cost in the present uncultivated lands of the Punjab. Above all things, avoid selecting incompetent "hangers on" for buyers of yearlings, and keep down useless establishments, while the buyer should be made directly responsible for any animal that was palpably unfit by deducting the price from his pay. Should profits occur (on the other hand) shares might be given *pro rata* to all the individuals composing the establishment, from the highest to the lowest native. This would render all directly interested and place the business on a commercial basis. Of course this is only the skeleton of a scheme which might with some modifications be successful (as shown in the former article) for both Britain and our Indian Empire, and would greatly encourage farmers in both countries to breed a good class of home-bred animal; but to be successful the Government must shake itself of the withering blight

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending 3rd instant:—

Karachi.—Rain in Karachi 3 cents; Monora and Tatta 2 cents each; rain during the week ending 26th ultimo in Keti 5 inches 24 cents; average of 10 other stations 2 inches 75 cents; River at Kotri on 2nd, 19 feet 6 inches against 18 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Two previous small-pox cases recovered, 1 remaining. Fever in six and cattle disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 26, 30 and 34 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 15-6-12. against 14 feet on same date last year. Water abundant. Fever in five and small-pox in four talukas.

Hyderabad.—High winds in Hyderabad. Kharif cultivation and rice transplantation still continued and mok cultivation commenced. Certain cultivations in Badin Taluka damaged by floods caused by heavy rain, and in other talukas cultivation good. River at Kotri on 2nd, 19 feet 6 inches against 18 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in Hyderabad and cattle-disease in Moro Talukas. Wheat 25¼, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice white 18, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crickets injuring crops in the Sir lands. Cattle-disease in Kashmor Taluka. Wheat 27, rice 20, bajri 44 and jowari 44 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1 inch 46 cents, total 28 inches 1 cent. Young crops generally in good condition. Sowing nearly completed. Rain throughout the district. Public health good. Wheat 34 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 1 inch 48 cents in Godhra, 1 inch 69 cents in Kalol, 1 inch 24 cents in Halol, 2 inches 23 cents in Jhalod, and 98 cents in Dohad. Public health good. More rain wanted for rice. Sowing of bajri progressing. Wheat 27, bajri 35 and maize 53, pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum in Borsad 2 inches 76 cents; minimum in Thasra 29 cents; 1 inch 33 cents in Kaira; total 30 inches 3 cents. Resowing of bajri progressing in all talukas except Kapadvanj, where retarded owing to continuous rain. Standing crops doing well. Public health good. Bajri 35. wheat 30 and rice 22 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 30 cents, total 27 inches 60 cents. Resowing in places which were damaged by excessive rain continues. Standing corps healthy. Slight fever in A'mond. Continuance of break in the rain still desirable. Rice 22, bajri 30 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas; maximum in Chikhli 2 inches 43 cents; minimum in Chorasi 30 cents. Standing crops promising; in some places where damaged by heavy rain they are being resown. Fever in Chikhli and cough in Bardoli Talukas. Jowari 38 and nagli 46 pounds.

Khandesh.—Wealth close and cloudy. Light showers all over the district, except Dhulia, Amalner and Chalisagaon; maximum in Nandurbar 1 inch and 36 cents; minimum 1 cent in Raver. Young crops promising. Sowing of bajri continues. Small pox in one village in the Dhulia Taluka. Cholera broke out in one village in Bhusaval Taluka, ceases 36, fatal 8. Wheat 33 pounds 12 tolas and bajri 45 pound 8 tolas.

Nasik.—Rain in Ingatpuri 6 inches 98 cents, Peint 5 inches 3 cents; in other talukas maximum in Dindori 82 cents, minimum in Malegaon 3 cents; none in Yeolo. Sowing of bajri continues; nearly completed in 2 talukas. Transplantation going on in the dangi parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, bajri 31 and rice 17½.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 2nd: total of week 1 inch 24 cents; total to date 80 inches 46 cents, being 32 inches 89 cents above average. Albnormal temperature 1° warm on 28th, 31st and 2nd, 2° warm on 3rd, nil on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from north-east from 29th to 31st; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain 2 inches 2 cents, total 88 inches 1 cent. Transplanting of rice nearly completed. Crops good. Fever in three and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 21 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant).—Rain 1 inch 36 cents, total 80 inches 48 cents. Slight fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha and Mahad Talukas. Crops good; transplantation nearly finished. Rice second sort 23 pounds 28 tolas and tur dal 2nd sort 20 pounds 1 tola per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3 inches 35 cents, total 89 inches 42 cents; rain excessive, but no tangible damage yet. Weeding still in progress. Fever in three, dysentery in one and cattle-disease in four talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 16-36, vari 16-62 and rice 10-47.

Poona.—Rain in Haveli and Maval Talukas, being 1 inch 97 cents and 2 inches 1 cent respectively. Light showers in other talukas except Indapur and Bhimthadi. Young crops doing well more rain wanted in Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi Talukas. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Junnar Khed and Haveli Talukas; small-pox in Indapur Taluka. Bajri 34 and Jowari 47 pounds in the district, and bajri 32 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Nevasa 73 and Akola 48 cents; very slight in six and none in three Talukas. Kharif sowing completed in five, in progress in six. Public health good. Bajri maximum 60 pounds, minimum 36; jowari maximum 96, minimum 48.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 39 Barsi 15 and Pandharpur 42 cents. Kharif sowing completed throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted in the Sangola Taluka. Jowari 60 and bajri 41½ pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 32 cents, total 18 inches 16 cents; in taluka Karad 58 cents, Valva 53 cents, Wai 99 cents; Javli 1 inch 70 cents; Koregaon 6 cents; Patan 2 inches 10 cents, and Tasgaon 37 cents. General break has done immence good to young crops all over the Collectorate. Public health very good. Bajri 32-33 and jowari 36-5.

Bijapur.—Slight showers of rain; maximum in Indi 10 cents; minimum in Sindgi 3 cents; more required. Young crops being damaged by insects in five talukas. Public health good. Jowari 61 and bajri 54 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 98 cents, total 27 inches 79 cents; elsewhere from 3 inches 64 cents in Chandgad to 11 cents in Sampgaon. Rice crops good; kharif crops doing well; black-soil sowings progressing. Jowari and bajri 43 pounds each per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations, varying from 2 inches 18 cents in Gadag to 7 cents in Dharwar. Heavy rain is required for rice crops which are good for the present and for destroying insects causing damage to young jowari crops in Dharwar and Ranebennur Talukas. Sowing of jowari almost completed. Public health good. Rice 24 and jowari 51 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 5 inches 18 cents; total 111 inches 54 cents, Kumta 18 inches 53 cents, Sirsi 7 inches 39 cents, Yellapur 4 inches 2 cents, and Haliyal 31 cents. Rice plants healthy. Cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, Ankola, Sirsi and Supa. Public health generally good. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cloudy. Fever prevailing. Rain 78 cents, total 30 inches 10 cents. Crops have suffered in some parts owing to excessive rain. Wheat 34, bajri 30 and jowari 44 pounds

Wadhwan.—Rain 22 cents, total 11 inches 75 cents. General health good. Bajri 32, jowari 40, and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 1 inch 76 cents, total 22 inches 94 cents. Health good. Sowing operations continue. Young plants in good condition. Bajri 27, wheat 22 and rice 19 pounds.

General Remarks.—Fair rain throughout the Presidency. More still wanted in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Kharif sowing completed in most districts, and resowing progressing in parts of Gujarat where damage was done by excessive rain. Young crops injured by floods in parts of Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Bijapur and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight, and small-pox in parts of three districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 4.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·774
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind*	W. WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	332
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·25
,, ,, year	80·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 5th Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

THE following are the rules for officers in the Army who may desire to commute their half pay, retired pay, or other payment of a like nature under the Pension Commutation Acts of 1871 and 1882:—

Any officer in the Army desirous of commuting his permanent half pay, retired pay, or other payment of a like nature under the Pensions Commutation Acts of 1871 and 1882, must make application in writing to the Secretary of State for War, stating his desire so to commute, and furnishing information as to his age, rank, and the amount of his half pay, retired pay, or other allowance, also stating whether he holds, or is about to be appointing to, any situation under Her Majesty's Government.

2. If the Secretary of State for War shall think proper to recommend the commutation under the fourth clause of the fourth section of the Act of 1871, the officer will be so informed by the War Office; and his application will be forwarded to the Commutation Board for consideration.

3. The officer will then receive further instructions from the Board.

4. The Commutation Board will require the officer to give such information as to his health and habits as is usual in the case of persons proposing to assure their lives in Assurance Companies and he will be required to submit himself for personal examination at the office of the Board at the National Debt Office, 19 Old Jewry, in the City of London.

5. The basis of the commutation will be the following table, subject to an addition of years of age in the case of impaired lives, and to a deduction of years of age as an equivalent for the right to propective increase of half pay, retired pay, or other allowance if such right shall exist:—

Age next birthday.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100. £	s.	d.	Age next birthday.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100. £	s.	d.
21	15·00258	1,500	5	2	51	11·21356	1,121	7	1
22	14·96118	1,496	2	3	52	10·98145	1,098	2	11
23	14·92519	1,492	10	5	53	10·75133	1,075	2	8
24	14·88969	1,488	19	5	54	10·52560	1,052	11	3
25	14·85191	1,485	3	10	55	10·30351	1,030	7	0
26	14·80890	1,480	17	10	56	10·08363	1,008	7	3
27	14·74746	1,474	14	11	57	9·86670	986	13	5
28	14·67951	1,467	19	0	58	9·64896	964	17	11
29	14·60551	1,460	11	0	59	9·42649	942	13	0
30	14·52581	1,452	11	8	60	9·19800	919	16	0
31	14·44054	1,444	1	1	61	8·95666	895	13	4
32	14·35005	1,435	0	1	62	8·70132	870	2	8
33	14·25257	1,425	5	2	63	8·43435	843	8	8
34	14·14731	1,414	14	8	64	8·16571	816	11	5
35	14·03442	1,403	8	10	65	7·89583	789	11	8
36	13·91478	1,391	9	7	66	7·62437	762	8	9
37	13·79016	1,379	0	4	67	7·37082	737	1	8
38	13·66060	1,366	1	2	68	7·11881	711	17	8
39	13·52738	1,352	14	9	69	6·86850	686	17	0
40	13·38854	1,338	17	1	70	6·62170	662	3	5
41	13·24313	1,324	6	3	71	6·38068	638	1	4
42	13·08568	1,308	11	4	72	6·14448	614	8	11
43	12·92050	1,292	1	0	73	5·90561	590	11	3
44	12·74483	1,274	9	8	74	5·65540	565	10	10
45	12·55834	1,255	16	8	75	5·39538	539	10	9
46	12·36096	1,236	1	11	76	5·12566	512	11	4
47	12·14690	1,214	13	10	77	4·81532	481	10	8
48	11·92339	1,192	6	9	78	4·50565	450	11	3
49	11·69128	1,169	2	7	79	4·20762	420	15	3
50	11·45362	1,145	7	3	80	3·91477	391	9	6

6. The amount of money to be paid in commutation of the half pay, retired pay, or other allowance, will be fixed by the treasury on the recommendation of the commutation Board. The applicant will then be informed of the amount, and he will have the option of withdrawing his application on the payment of a fee of £3 3s. within 30 days after receiving that notice.

7. If the applicant shall not withdraw his application and pay the above fee within that period, the decision shall be considered final, and the commutation of pension will take place absolutely.

Further instructions under the Pension Act of 1882.

1. Pensions of less than £80 per annum shall not be partially commuted.

2. No partial commutation of a pension shall be extended to more than two-thirds of it, or than such less proportion of it as leaves an annuity of not less than £80.

3. In commuting any portion of a pension after the first their shall be charged a fee of not less than three per cent. On the further capital sum allowed, provided that such fee shall never be less than £5 or more than £50.

4. The balance of a commutated pension may, if the Treasury sees fit, be wholly commuted, in order to enable the pensioner to emigrate provided that he apply for permission to commute such balance to the authorities of his late department, and that they recommend the Treasury to comply with his application; and provided also that he engages to sail before a date to be fixed in his application.

Retired officers, late of the Indian Army, residing in Europe, on applying to commute Indian pensions or annuities, are under existing practice, brought before the India Office Medical Board, and if passed by that Board, paid the lump sum due to them. Such officers, if residing in India at or after retirement, are similarly entitled to commute on obtaining the necessary certificate from a Medical Board. The Indian Government should give all possible facilities, on financial grounds, for the payment of the sums due in partial commutation of pensions in India rather than in England. In cases of officers returning to England after commuting a portion of their pension, the amount and the date of commutation must be noted on the last pension certificate. It will be observed that officers retiring with extra annuity, officers retiring on Indian pensions without extra annuity may commute any portion not exceeding one-third of such pension. Officers formerly of the Indian Army applying while in India for permission to retire should be required to state at the same time whether they desire to commute any portion of their retired pay before leaving India.

BENGAL.

PIRATES.—We hear that Baboo Hem Chundra Dutta, who is now in the Behar Circle, endeavouring to impart agricultural instruction to the cultivators, has traced out a gang of pirates who for a long time have been systematically carrying out their nefarious trade on the rivers of Bengal and Behar like the Mirzapore pirates who have been lately detected and sentenced to various terms of imprisonments. The Baboo is going to communicate the affair to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, who will no doubt be happy to give assistance in bringing these rascals to justice.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(August 5, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins. 29†	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins
Kurrachee	·613	82·0	WSW	27	0·00
Surat	·762	83·6	WSW	Fresh	0·00
Bombay	·817	83·0	WNW	12	0·00
Rutnagherry	·839	82·3	WNW	12	0·08
Mormugao	·831	80·5	ENE	0	0·05
Karwar	·840	79·6	NW	Fresh	0·00
Mangalore	·875	76·9	WNW	0	0·10
Calicut	·898	75·6	W	5	0·17
Cochin	·906	78·5	WSW	Mod	0·00
Masulipatam	·735	86·8	NW	6	10·2
Madras	·799	86·8	WSW	4	0·18
Negapatam	·803	83·4	SW	8	0·00

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank took place on Monday afternoon, at the Bank premises, Mr. R. C. Walker presiding.

The report, which was taken as read, stated that the directors have the pleasure to submit an audited statement of the affairs of the Bank for the year ended the 30th June 1886. Including the balance at profit and loss account, Rupees 25,917.89 brought forward on 30th June 1885, and after making allowance for bad and doubtful bills, and depreciation of Government Securities, the net profit for the year amounted to Rupees 4,41,916 7 10. This sum the directors have dealt with as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In payments of a dividend for the half-year ended on 31st December last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	1,25,000	0	0
And for the half-year now ended at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum	2,25,000	0	0
Transferred to reserve fund	50,000	0	0
Balance carried forward	41,816	7	10
Rupees	4,41,916	7	10

The Bank's average minimum rate for the year was 4½ per cent, the lowest point being 3 per cent and the highest 8 per cent. Owing to the dulness of trade it was for some time difficult find full investment for the Bank's funds. The Bank's agreement of 1876 with the Secretary of State for India would expire this year, and nogtiations for its renewal were now pending. The directors who retire this year were the Hon. Mr. J. A. Boyson and Mr. M. Gould. These gentlemen, being eligible, offered themselves for re-election. Messrs. J. C. Shaw, L. Strange and P. Macfadyen retired during the year on proceeding to England, and the vacancies so caused were filled by the election by the directors of Messrs J. Fortune, J. R. Hunter and G. G. Arbuthnot; but the shareholders would have to elect two auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, explained that he would briefly remark upon the business of the Bank during the past half year. Considering that the average rate of interest had only been about 4½ per cent in 1884-85; 7½ per cent in 1883-84; and 5 per cent, he thought the directors would consider the result of the past half year's operations satisfactory. For the first six months they had received 2½ per cent dividend, and for the second half of the year 4½ per cent, making together 7 per cent. Had the whole of the Bank's earnings been divided among the shareholders they would then have received for the half year 6½ per cent. instead of 4½ per cent; but the directors had felt no hesitation in deciding that the wiser course would be the one adopted as most conducive in the long run for the permanent interest of the investors, and to divide the smaller amount and to add the surplus to the reserve fund, which stood at Rs. 9,25,000, Rs. 41,900 being carried forward, making together 93½ per cent on the capital. The directors thought in time they might divide a great deal of this among the shareholders: they had a strong reserve fund built up, and the Bank's earnings ensured the shareholders a steady and not inconsiderable income. The position of the Bank had been improved year by year, and the policy pursued was that just adopted to the Bank's interests. Although the fund now reached the respectable of 18½ per cent., leaving out the amount carried forward, they were still behind other Banks, the Bank of Bombay having 25 per cent. on its capital, and the Bank of Bengal 21½ per cent. Fortunately ours had no outstandings likely to cause loss. It was true that there was a considerable amount standing at debit of bad 'Due Bill Account,' but all bad and doubtful debts had been included. The amount regarded as good amounted to about 1 lakh, which the directors believed would be fully paid; but in order to provide against contingencies the amount had been written in the Bank's books at half a lakh. They therefore started in the new half year with a clear share. They could not expect that they could continue to avoid losses, for these must inevitably occur now and again in conducting a large discount business; but they trusted, with due care and from the intelligence of the Bank's officers which they had hitherto displayed, that such losses would not be frequent. With regard to the general business of the Bank, without going into the particulars which could be ascertained from the statement of affairs, published with the report, it need only be said that, on the whole, it was very satisfactory; the Bank had made considerable progress in one way or another; and with the low rate of interest during the year the business done would speak for itself. Last year the efforts of the Bank's officers were rewarded by a vote of thanks from the shareholders.

Mr. Higginbotham seconded the motion for adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously; Messrs. Gould and the Hon'ble J. A. Boyson were re-elected directors; and Mr. Straith and Mr. Stiven as auditors, on a remuneration of Rs. 350 for every half yearly audit. Mr. Higginbotham proposed a vote of thanks to the the President and to Mr. Crombie, the Secretary, for the careful and judicious manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the Bank during the half year; at the same time he said he thought the directors might well have added a larger amount of the earnings to the dividend and placed a smaller amount to credit of the reserve fund. This resolution carried, a vote of thanks to the officers of the Bank terminated the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Dumfries, 1,640 tons, Captain A Mackellar, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamship Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain A. B. Macdougall, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Major M. C. O'Connell and Mr. H. S. Wildeblood as passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co's steamship Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain C. Bechtinger, cleared yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Euendordt and 11 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Carmilla, 549 tons, Captain S. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. A. M. Archibald, Capt Mayne, Mr. S. Murray, Mr. Pinto and 16 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Shannon	2162	E. Crew	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Victoria	2205	W. Russell	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
,, Brindisi	2142	A. W. Adamson	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Zambesi	1540	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Inchulva	1453	J. Holliday	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Henzada	1377	H. W. Ingram	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Dago	1239	W. H. Bissett	H	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Knight of St. Patrick	1498	W. H. Jones	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Restitution	2171	R. Abbot	L	McCulloch & Co
,, Eden Hall	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Rialto	..	......	N	......
,, Helmsley	1194	J. Race	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Berenice	1707	Bechtinger	P	Austrian Lloyd.
,, Teddington	1310	F. Free	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, C. Mackay	1432	G. Lowe	Ibis	Finlay, Muir&Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
5	City of Carthage (s)	......	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Diamantina	Church	Port Victoria.
	Goa (s)	Lewins	Coasts and Calcutta
	Berenice (s)	Bechtinger	Hongkong.
	Eden Hall (s)	Macdougall	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Ship County of Dumfries, Mackellar, for Calcutta.
Steamer Commilla, Mitchell, for Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Shannon, for London, &c.
,, Chanda, for Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
1	Argo (s)	Costanso	Colombo, July 25.
	Star of Greece	Lofy	London, May 1.
	Queen of England	Storkie	Liverpool, May 3.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
31 Ralston	......	Mauritius.
Khedive (s)	......	London.
Aug.		
1 Clan Grant (s)	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
30 Karamania (s)	......	Calcutta.
Sirdhana (s)	......	Calcutta.
Goorkha (s)	......	Calcutta.
31 Mary Stenhouse	......	......
Aug.		
1 Khedive (s)	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—100 cases sulphuric acid, Latham Abercombie and Co.; 200 cases sulphuric acid, Finlay, Muir and Co; 75 casks whisky, 25 cases run, 12 cases orange better and 12 cases ginger-wine, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battlewala.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Knight of St. Patrick s—822 cakes hard spelter, H Goculdass; 50 hogsheads pale ale, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi s—11 cases books, stationery, &c., Thacker and Co; 10 cases oilmanstore, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanji and Co; 2 cases books, &c, Cooper, Madon and Co; 122 packages provision, medical, &c., Treacher and Co.

Dago s—39 packages clocks; Mooljee Gangjee; 9 cases polished plate glass, S. Esajee; 120 cases beer, F. Fischer & Co; 9 cases claret and 12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 50 cases brandy John Fleming & Co; 70 cases wines, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Henzada s—35 cases wines, Bomonjee Merwanjee; 100 cases whisky, Maneckjee Bhicajee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago s—11 cases playing cards, C. Macdonald & Co 250 boxes candles, A. Shaik Adam; 87 cases window glass, S. Mamoojee; 55 packages glassware, M. Currinsey; 41 packages glassware, M. Mitha; 7 cases eau-de-cologne, B. Rigald and Bergann; 75 cases slate pencils, A. M. Hassonally; 10 cases needles, and 20 cases glassware, 125 cases window glass, and 60 cases slate pencils, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 400 boxes candles, Jaitha Dossa; 158 boxes window glass, Sumsoodin Bapoojee; 20 boxes window glass, A. Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.

Birmania s—20 cases wines, Luncdie & Co.

FROM CLYDE.

Knight of St. Patrick s—50 cases whisky, 60 cases wines, and 20 cases whisky, and 20 cases rum, Manockjee Bhicajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 82 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 7,995 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts myraballams, Khimji Luckmidas and Co; 1,725 cwts myraballums, Jaitha Hurchund; 126 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 620 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Lains Dreyfus and Co; 3,998 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 180 cwts cloves, D. J. Tajianee; 59 cwts gum, J. Anendji; 56 cwts gum, D. Khimjee; 62 cwts gum, L. Ramji; 95 cwts gum, H. Virdharee; 415 cwts turmeric and 12 cwts Amba turmeric, D. Hurridass; 222 cwts gum; Pestonjee Dossabhoy; 10 cwts mother o'pearl shells and 350 lbs tortoise shells, Ludha Dewjee, 260 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 76 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 58 cwts dry ginger, M Curumisey; 70 bales hides, H. H. Omer; 582 cwts clove stems, H Khakoo, 52 cwts Colombo roots and 175 cwts cloves, M. Dayal; 111 cwts nuxvomica, S Ramji; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 70 cwts senna leaves, 31 cwts gum, 600 pounds nutmegs B Sajun; 50 cases Turmeric, Jadowjee Chapsee; 7 bales skins, Subjeeally Rujimally; 100 cases gums, Jatha Lalljee.

Henzada s—4 bales hides, A Hameer; 17 bales hides, S Moloobhoy, 2 bales carpets, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair (s)—15 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Accomac(s)—200 cwts mustard seed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 950 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Friary s—195 cwts mustard seed, M. Dayal; 3,150 rapeseed, 1,000 cwts popyseeds, and 1,000 cwts. linseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 750 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 3 bales hides, F. Hurst.

Restitution s—18,023 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Regal s—10,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Peddington s—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—14 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 125 cwts onion, C Jooma; 100 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 20 cwts gum, 7 cwts ivory, 51 pounds tortoise shell, R Purshotum; 120 chests opium, N J Abraham; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 chests opium, S Abraham; 57 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts onion, R Ranoo; 32 chests opium, Tharia Topen

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—13 chests opium, Bulder Ramratton; 9 chests opium, S Abraham; 15 chests opium, Isac, Ezra and Co; 64 chests opium, E J. Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Henzula s—4 bales hides, Alladin Humeer; 17 bales hides, S Moloobhoy; 2 bales carpets, Volkart Bros.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

Mayne, Capt., Bo. 2nd Beloochees, on leave, from Australia.

O'Brien, Major, Bo. Pay Ins., 1st Ox. Lt. Infy., on leave, from Japan.

McCausland, Major, Bo. R. A., on leave, from Neemuch

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 5.

Muspratt Williams, Lt., Bo. R. A., from duty, to Kirkee.

Randalph, Lt, Bo. 2nd Lancashire Fus., from leave, to Poona.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army, Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the monsoon.

1886.		1886.	
Tuesday	10th Aug.	Friday	15th Oct.
,,	17th ,,	,,	22nd ,,
,,	24th ,,	,,	29th ,,
		,,	5th Nov.
,,	31st ,,	,,	12th ,,
,,	7th Sept.	,,	19th ,,
,,	14th ,,	,,	26th ,,
Friday	24th ,,	,,	3rd Dec.
,,	1st Oct.	,,	10th ,,
		,,	17th ,,
,,	8th ,,	,,	24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

Via BRINDISI.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz. ... ... 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. ... ... 1½ ,,

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

1886.		1886.	
Friday	6th Aug.	Friday	15th Oct.
,,	20th ,,	,,	29th ,,
,,	3rd Sept.	,,	12th Nov.
,,	17th Sept.	,,	26th ,,
,,	1st Oct.	,,	10th Dec.
		,,	24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

ZANZIBAR MAIL VIA ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL VIA ADEN.

FAIR SEASON.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
MONSOON.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

PREPAID INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

	A.	P.
Post Cards, each	0	3
Letters—not exceeding ½ tola	0	6
From ½ to 1 tola	1	0
For every additional tola	1	0
Book and Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers—not exceeding 10 tolas	0	6
For every additional 10 tolas	0	6
*Parcels by Banghy Post, not exceeding 20 tolas	4	0
Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas	8	0
For every additional 40 tolas	4	

* To be paid for in cash when prepaid.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
†For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Konkan, i.e., Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Kockan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

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AT

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.

A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO,

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat forchildren; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore of the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef, Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weaknes and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantty and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE 275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weigh of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atei published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

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These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are sof and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT VERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD.
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

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MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hour whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. Ld., REACHER & Co. Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co. Ld nd any Chemist in Bombay.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Doposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of compound surface condensing Steam Engines, cylinders 28 inch and 47 inch by 5 feet stroke, corliss valves, steam jacketted cylinders, to work at 100 lbs. pressure, made by Messrs. Hick and Hargrave, of Bolton. The Engines are in splendid condition and erected in working order.

For full particulars apply to the MACHINE EXCHANGE COMPANY, 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
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Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad ‡bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunde abad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STAT NS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LIN

Wadwan Junc. Do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbdi	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Chuda	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songadh
Rampur	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Kundli	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 20 minutes for Dinner ¶¶40 minutes for Dinner.

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Do.	do.	Check Worsted	do.	do.	...	... „	„	30	0
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Do.	do.	Venetian	do.	do.	...	... „	„	35	0
Do.	do.	Superfine Cloth	do.	do.	...	... „	„	38	0
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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.



FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer from Rs. 200 to	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety from Rs. 280 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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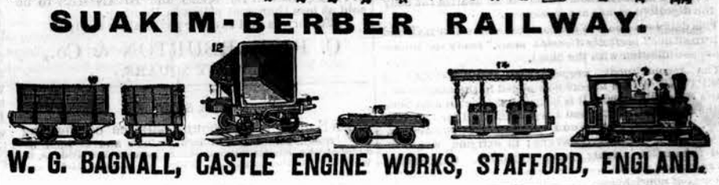
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